

Idaho Economic Forecast

DIRK KEMPTHORNE, Governor

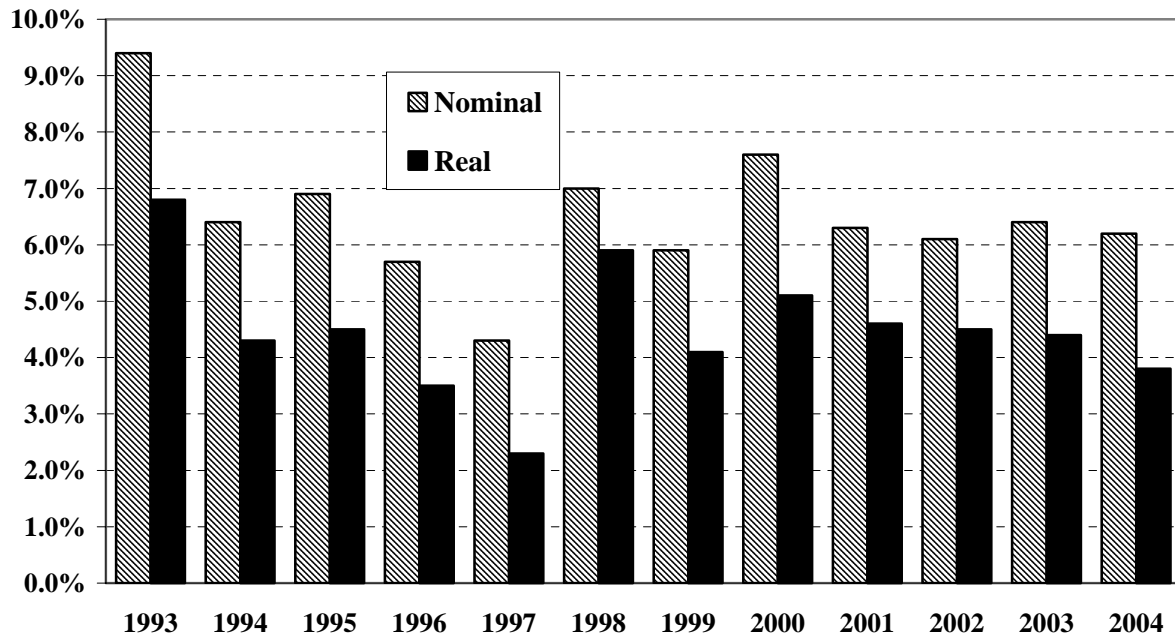
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- Forecast 2000-2004
- Information Technology and Productivity
- Alternative Forecasts

Idaho Personal Income Growth



Source: United States Department of Commerce & Idaho Division of Financial Management.

**IDAHO
ECONOMIC
FORECAST
2000 - 2004**

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PREFACE

Idaho has entered its second century of statehood on solid economic ground. After nearly a decade of stop-and-start economic performance, the 1990s closed with a much-welcomed economic expansion. While not as sharp as the boom years of the 1970s, today's employment and income growth are exceptional in comparison to the 1980s. Much of the current expansion results from Idaho's successful adjustment (and sometimes difficult restructuring) of its key basic industries.

The State's traditional industries such as lumber and wood products, food processing, and mining—have become more competitive. The high-tech sector, which includes Hewlett-Packard, Zilog, and Micron Technology, has bucked recent national trends and undergone substantial expansion. In addition, the tourism and travel sectors have benefited from past investments in such projects as the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the convention centers in Boise and Nampa, and the Kellogg Gondola. Thus, the restructured Idaho economy is better positioned to exploit growth opportunities that will arise in this decade, and is expected to sustain solid growth well through the first decade of the new millennium.

A particularly satisfying aspect of the Gem State's passage into the 1990s is the much broader base of economic health in Idaho today. Tourism, high-tech manufacturing, and the commercial sectors are thriving. After persevering through hard times, more Idahoans are enjoying the benefits of the state's economic success on a wide geographical basis. Many of Idaho's rural communities that lagged urban growth rates during the 1980s have recently grown. And although nearly two-thirds of Idaho cities lost population during the previous decade, many are now rebounding.

While many changes are taking place today, other traditional factors still hold firm—most notably, Idaho's economy remains directly tied to its resource base. While displaying more resilience to downturns than in the past, these industries are not totally immune from business-cycle effects. This heavy dependency on natural resources will bring a host of challenges as Idaho enters the new century. These include competition among agriculture, fisheries, and expanding population, for water and energy; the environmental impacts of the economically important mining, timber, agricultural, and tourism industries; and the many other pressures of an expanding population on the state's natural and fiscal resources.

Other factors that are external to the state's economy will present challenges this decade to public and private decision makers. Public policy decisions made in Washington, D.C. affect resource industry and federal installations such as the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory near Idaho Falls and the Mountain Home Air Force Base. Finding balanced and acceptable solutions to endangered and threatened species issues and timber supply issues are of major economic significance.

In order to deal effectively with these challenges, public and private decisions need to be made with a thorough understanding of the structure of the state's economy. It is to this end that the *Idaho Economic Forecast* is directed.

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the November 2000 Standard and Poor's DRI baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The October 2000 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on the September 2000 DRI national forecast.

The growth rates for Idaho nominal and real personal income are included on the cover of this report. It shows that after rising 7.6% in 2000, Idaho annual nominal personal income growth should bounce between 6% and 6.5% over the forecast horizon. In contrast, Idaho real income displays a clear pattern of slowing over the forecast period. Specifically, it goes from 5.1% in 2000, to 4.6% in 2001, to 4.5% in 2002, to 4.4% in 2003, and to 3.8% in 2004.

FEATURE

With the rapid growth of productivity in recent years, the debate about the contribution of information technology to productivity growth has shifted. In one corner are the believers in the new economy. In the other corner sit the skeptics. Their conflict focuses on the benefits of using information technology outside of the information technology sector. In our feature article, Bharat Trehan and Casey Cornwell explore evidence that suggests that benefits from the information technology sector has spilled over into the rest of the economy. Bharat Trehan is a Research Officer with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and Casey Cornwell is a Research Associate with the Bank.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major variations in national and/or regional outlooks. DRI examines the effects of different economic scenarios, including the potential impacts of international recessions, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different policy and growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are described in the text.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 1985 to 2004 and for every quarter from 1998 through 2003. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins with the third quarter of 2000.

Descriptions of the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model and the Idaho Economic Model are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the Idaho Economic Model and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The employment data that appear in this publication are based on monthly estimates provided by the Idaho Department of Labor. The current job numbers extend through the third quarter of 2000. The estimates through this year's first half have been finalized. The estimates for July, August, and September 2000 are preliminary. All of these data have been adjusted and converted into quarterly estimates by the Division of Financial Management (DFM).

These data show that Idaho nonfarm employment was stronger during the first half of last year than had been previously estimated. Employment was up 423 in the first three months of 2000 and it was 3,280

higher in the next three months of 2000. The preliminary data for the third quarter suggest DFM's forecast in October 2000 was about 1,200 too low.

The tables in this forecast include the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates of Idaho quarterly personal income through the second quarter of 2000. The BEA will release its next round of Idaho personal income estimates in late January 2001.

It should be pointed out that the Idaho personal income data has been revised back to the first quarter of 1997, and these revisions are fairly sizable. Specifically, Idaho total personal income was reduced \$223 million (0.9%) in 1997 from its previous estimate, \$192 million (0.7%) in 1998, \$804 million (2.7%) in 1999. The 1999 revision reflected significant changes to wages and salaries (-\$142 million); farm proprietors' income (-\$188 million); and dividends, interest, and rent (-\$286 million). As a result of these changes, the starting point for Idaho personal income has been lowered, which helps explain why Idaho personal income is down from the previous forecast.

The *Idaho Economic Forecast* is available on the Internet at <http://www.state.id.us/dfm/econinfo.htm>. Readers with any questions should contact Derek Santos at (208) 334-3900 or at dsantos@dfm.state.id.us.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

You can access the *Idaho Economic Forecast* for free at <http://www2.state.id.us/dfm/econinfo.htm>.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Gem State's economy is expected to shift into a lower gear over the forecast horizon. Idaho nonfarm employment is forecast to rise 2.3% this year, 2.4% next year, 2.4% in 2003, and 2.2% in 2004. However, this is still faster than national employment growth, which is expected to increase 1.1% in 2001, 1.2% in 2002, 2.0% in 2003, and 1.7% in 2004. One of the reasons Idaho outperforms the nation is because its manufacturing sector is expected to enjoy robust health while the nation's manufacturing sector sheds jobs. Idaho nominal personal income also advances faster than its national counterpart. However, the difference between these two measures may seem smaller than anticipated given the differences in job growth. This is because the national average annual wage is projected to rise faster than the Idaho average wage in every year of the forecast.

The U.S. economy is expected to slow this year, after posting an impressive gain in 2000. After years of clear skies, the current forecast calls for a cloudier outlook. DRI has identified four factors that could complicate the economy's journey over the short term. The first factor is high energy costs. The second factor is the stock market. Despite its recent slide, it remains overvalued and could be subject to further correction. The price/earnings ratio for the U.S. stock market stands near 23. Based on current earning estimates, the forward price/earnings ratio should be about 18, suggesting the market is still overvalued. The third factor is falling consumer spending. Swelling stock portfolios justified the shift in funds from saving to spending. The wealth effect also contributed to spending. Recent declines in the stock market have dampened consumer confidence and may cause a retreat from consumers' spendthrift spending. The fourth factor is the ballooning trade deficit. In the short run, these deficits do not present a problem. But in the long run, they will become increasingly hard to finance.

It should be noted that this Idaho economic forecast assumes that the Federal Reserve successfully slows the U.S. economy without plunging it into a recession. While there is a wealth of evidence to suggest that this is the most likely outcome, this result is by no means a given. In order to accomplish this, the nation's central bank would have pull off a rare second-straight soft landing. This maneuver is difficult enough even under the best circumstances. However, current conditions have complicated this policy. A policy misstep or unfortunate combination of factors could result in the economy performing below par. These results would be felt at the local level.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JANUARY 2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GDP (BILLIONS)										
Current \$	7,401	7,813	8,318	8,790	9,299	9,997	10,552	11,185	11,939	12,680
% Ch	4.9%	5.6%	6.5%	5.7%	5.8%	7.5%	5.5%	6.0%	6.7%	6.2%
1996 Chain-Weighted	7,544	7,813	8,159	8,516	8,876	9,343	9,677	10,097	10,579	10,979
% Ch	2.7%	3.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	5.3%	3.6%	4.3%	4.8%	3.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	22,869	24,174	25,217	26,986	28,582	30,767	32,708	34,688	36,899	39,177
% Ch	6.9%	5.7%	4.3%	7.0%	5.9%	7.6%	6.3%	6.1%	6.4%	6.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	22,073	23,298	24,548	26,067	27,633	29,854	31,645	33,622	35,817	38,082
% Ch	6.6%	5.6%	5.4%	6.2%	6.0%	8.0%	6.0%	6.2%	6.5%	6.3%
U.S. (Billions)	6,201	6,547	6,937	7,391	7,790	8,290	8,768	9,260	9,840	10,431
% Ch	5.3%	5.6%	6.0%	6.5%	5.4%	6.4%	5.8%	5.6%	6.3%	6.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1996 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	23,359	24,172	24,736	26,190	27,259	28,642	29,964	31,309	32,684	33,911
% Ch	4.5%	3.5%	2.3%	5.9%	4.1%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	3.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	22,545	23,297	24,079	25,298	26,353	27,792	28,990	30,346	31,725	32,962
% Ch	4.2%	3.3%	3.4%	5.1%	4.2%	5.5%	4.3%	4.7%	4.5%	3.9%
U.S. (Billions)	6,334	6,547	6,805	7,173	7,430	7,718	8,033	8,358	8,716	9,029
% Ch	3.0%	3.4%	3.9%	5.4%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%	3.6%
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho	9,359	9,221	8,853	10,113	10,324	11,054	10,355	9,942	9,806	9,899
% Ch	-26.7%	-1.5%	-4.0%	14.2%	2.1%	7.1%	-6.3%	-4.0%	-1.4%	0.9%
U.S. (Millions)	1,361	1,469	1,475	1,621	1,676	1,599	1,536	1,629	1,735	1,767
% Ch	-5.9%	7.9%	0.4%	9.9%	3.4%	-4.6%	-3.9%	6.1%	6.5%	1.8%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho (Thousands)	477.4	492.6	508.7	521.5	539.1	558.6	571.3	584.8	599.1	612.5
% Ch	3.5%	3.2%	3.3%	2.5%	3.4%	3.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%
U.S. (Millions)	117.2	119.6	122.7	125.8	128.8	131.5	132.9	134.6	137.2	139.5
% Ch	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
Federal Funds	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%
Bank Prime	8.8%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.0%	9.2%	9.3%	8.9%	8.8%	8.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.1%	7.3%	8.0%	7.1%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%
INFLATION										
GDP Price Deflator	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	2.3%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.8%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%
Consumer Price Index	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JANUARY 2001

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	9,753	9,946	10,063	10,228	10,355	10,486	10,615	10,751	10,927	11,088	11,269	11,456
% Ch	8.3%	8.2%	4.8%	6.7%	5.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	6.7%	6.0%	6.7%	6.8%
1996 Chain-Weighted	9,192	9,319	9,382	9,479	9,558	9,634	9,715	9,803	9,921	10,030	10,155	10,280
% Ch	4.8%	5.6%	2.7%	4.2%	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	4.9%	4.5%	5.1%	5.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	30,149	30,530	31,022	31,366	32,018	32,487	32,930	33,396	33,926	34,435	34,934	35,456
% Ch	10.8%	5.2%	6.6%	4.5%	8.6%	6.0%	5.6%	5.8%	6.5%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	29,335	29,684	29,988	30,409	30,973	31,432	31,861	32,312	32,850	33,361	33,873	34,403
% Ch	14.0%	4.8%	4.2%	5.7%	7.6%	6.1%	5.6%	5.8%	6.8%	6.4%	6.3%	6.4%
U.S. (Billions)	8,106	8,242	8,354	8,458	8,606	8,718	8,820	8,927	9,063	9,192	9,322	9,461
% Ch	6.9%	6.9%	5.5%	5.1%	7.2%	5.3%	4.7%	4.9%	6.3%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1996 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	28,287	28,498	28,803	28,978	29,487	29,807	30,119	30,443	30,808	31,150	31,474	31,802
% Ch	7.0%	3.0%	4.3%	2.5%	7.2%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	27,524	27,709	27,843	28,093	28,524	28,839	29,141	29,455	29,831	30,179	30,517	30,858
% Ch	10.1%	2.7%	1.9%	3.7%	6.3%	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%
U.S. (Billions)	7,606	7,694	7,758	7,814	7,926	7,999	8,067	8,138	8,231	8,315	8,399	8,486
% Ch	3.3%	4.7%	3.3%	2.9%	5.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	11,443	11,687	10,704	10,382	10,417	10,406	10,355	10,242	10,087	9,966	9,887	9,829
% Ch	49.2%	8.8%	-29.6%	-11.5%	1.4%	-0.4%	-1.9%	-4.3%	-5.9%	-4.7%	-3.1%	-2.3%
U.S. (Millions)	1,732	1,605	1,527	1,532	1,516	1,522	1,539	1,566	1,587	1,612	1,644	1,673
% Ch	10.5%	-26.3%	-17.9%	1.2%	-4.0%	1.6%	4.5%	7.1%	5.5%	6.6%	8.0%	7.5%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	551.7	559.7	560.2	562.8	566.2	569.8	573.0	576.3	579.6	582.9	586.5	590.1
% Ch	4.3%	5.9%	0.4%	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
U.S. (Millions)	130.6	131.6	131.6	132.1	132.4	132.8	133.1	133.3	133.7	134.2	134.8	135.4
% Ch	2.6%	2.9%	0.2%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	5.7%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%
Bank Prime	8.7%	9.2%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.3%	9.0%	9.0%	8.9%	8.8%	8.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	3.3%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Personal Cons Deflator	3.5%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%
Consumer Price Index	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	2.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2000 to the Fourth Quarter of 2004

The U.S. economy is expected to slow this year, after posting an impressive gain in 2000. This outlook was stronger than had been expected last January. In the previous forecast, real GDP was projected to rise a healthy 3.4%. It is currently predicted that real GDP will grow a robust 5.3% in 2000, well above all but the most optimistic estimates of its potential. Interestingly, the previous forecast predicted the economy would slow during the first half of 2000 before rebounding in its second half. History has proven the opposite to be true. Real GDP surged during the first half of last year, but has slowed noticeably in recent months. For example, real GDP grew at a 4.8% annual pace in the first quarter of this year, and by less than half that rate (2.2%) in the third quarter. Thus, instead of strengthening, the economy is weakening during the second half of the year.

After years of clear skies, the current forecast calls for a cloudier outlook. DRI has identified four factors that could complicate the economy's journey over the short term. The first factor is high energy costs. Oil prices have nearly tripled from their early-1999 level. In the event of a severe winter or supply disruption, prices could go even higher. This could have significant repercussions. All three of the last recessions were due to troubles in the Middle East and rising oil prices. In addition, natural gas prices are also jumping. Nevertheless, a case for guarded optimism can be made. First, the inflation-adjusted price of oil is not dangerously high. Second, the U.S. economy is less dependent on oil than it used to be. Third, higher prices should boost exploration, which will eventually lead to increased energy supplies.

Despite the stock market's recent dive, it still remains overvalued and could be subject to further correction. The price/earnings ratio for the U.S. stock market stands near 23. Based on current earning estimates, the forward price/earnings ratio should be about 18, suggesting the market is still overvalued. Not surprisingly, all of this excess is concentrated in the high-tech sector. Its price to equity ratio was recently estimated at 34, far higher than any other major sector in the market. The good news is that except for technology, the rest of the market seems fairly valued.

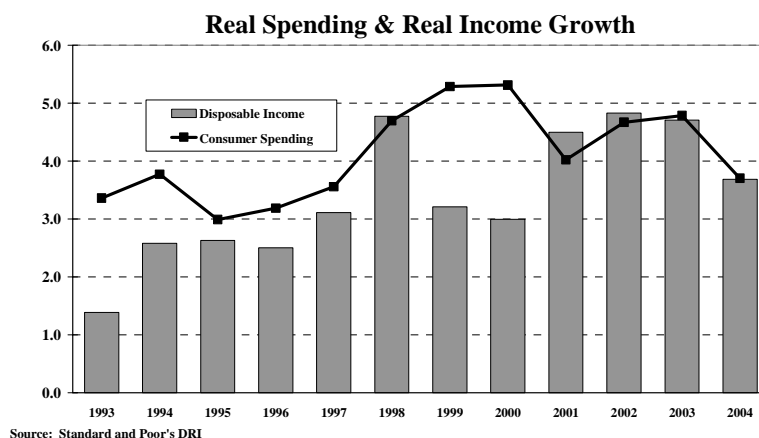
The impact of the falling stock market on consumption is not a trivial question. Consumer spending has played an important role in the current expansion, and it has benefited from swelling finance portfolios. Over the last few years, American households have seen their ratio of assets to income rise above six, which is well above the more typical four to five. This was interpreted as the stock market doing the savings for households. This redirected funds to spending, causing the personal saving rate to plunge. The wealth effect also contributed to spending. However, it still is not clear how falling asset values will impact consumer spending. It is likely that this will induce more thrift on the part of consumers, but the actual degree of restraint remains to be seen.

While everyone watched in awe at the shrinking federal budget deficit, it seems that no one noticed the ballooning U.S. trade deficit. It is estimated that in 2000 the U.S. trade deficit averaged \$426.4 billion, an increase from 1999's \$331.5 billion. It should be noted that the United State's largest trade deficit is with Asia, mostly Japan and China. The reason for this country's trade position with Japan is clear. Exports to Japan have been limited by that country's poor economic health, while imports from Japan have risen as it tries to export its way back to prosperity. The United State's trade deficit with China is actually larger than its deficit with Japan. In the short run, these deficits do not present a problem. But in the long run, they will become increasingly hard to finance.

The current forecast assumes the economy will successfully clear these hurdles. That is, the economy should slow, but it will not stall or retreat over the forecast period.

SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Consumer Spending: It appears the high-flying consumer sector is poised to return to earth. Boosted by growing confidence, real consumer spending surged at seemingly unsustainable levels during most of the 1990s. Generally, it would be expected that in the long run real consumer spending would expand no faster than real disposable income. However, in the eight-year period containing the years 1993 to 2000, real consumer spending exceeded real disposable income growth in all but one year. Growth in the initial years reflected



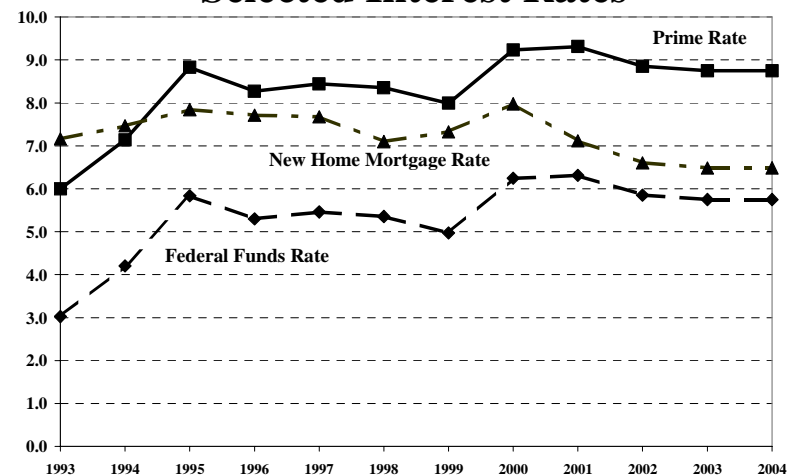
the usual recovery from an economic slowdown. During the 1990-91 recession, real spending contracted as consumers put off making large purchases until they were confident the economy was once again expanding. Spending on these deferred purchases accounted for a large portion of the increase in consumer expenditures. However, spending did not taper off once this pent-up demand was satisfied. The tightest job market in a generation, a strong stock market, and low inflation fueled consumer confidence levels that kept consumers spending above their means. Consumers increasingly turned to debt and savings in order to keep spending faster than income was growing. From 1992 to 2000, outstanding consumer credit (not including mortgage or lease payments) increased an average of 8.5% per year, nearly doubling from \$782.2 billion to \$1.5 trillion. Looked at another way, the ratio of outstanding credit to disposable income rose from 16.5% in 1992 to 21.4% in 2000. American households have also used savings to finance their collective spending spree. Specifically, the U.S. personal savings rate dropped from nearly 9.0% in 1992 to virtually zero in 2000. In fact, in the summer of 2000, the personal savings rate turned negative. In all fairness, the savings rate slide is not solely caused by spendthrift consumers. To the chagrin of financial planners, Americans are not regular savers. Instead, Americans need a reason to set aside money. They save for a college education for their children or a down payment for a house. Once the target is met, saving stops. Another reason for the dismal savings is that Americans are richer. Over the last few years, the soaring stock market has raised wealth to over six times income. This is well in excess of the 4-5 times wealth-to-income ratio that held from the 1960s through the first half of the 1990s. Higher wealth also helps consumption because it is estimated that for every additional \$100 wealth, \$2.50 is spent. Unfortunately, the years of 20%-plus stock market gains appear to be behind us, and this, compounded with already high debt loads and a loosening job market, should cause consumer confidence to drop and real consumer spending to slow. Already, weaknesses are starting to appear. For example, consumer confidence fell for three consecutive months in late 2000. Credit levels have risen more slowly in recent months, as consumers have resisted purchasing big-ticket items. Automobile purchases have been particularly hard hit despite heavy discounting. As other factors play less of a role in propping up spending, real disposable income growth should once again set its upper limit. This being the case, it is important to note real disposable income should advance 3.0% in 2000, 4.5% in 2001, 4.8% in 2002, 4.7% in 2003, and 3.7% in 2004. Real consumer spending is expected to rise 5.3% in 2000, 4.0% in 2001, 4.7% in 2002, 4.8% in 2003, and 3.7% in 2004.

Financial: The Federal Reserve is done tightening for this business cycle. The last time the nation's central bank raised its federal funds rate target was in May 2000. The third quarter 2000 economic slowing suggests that the monetary brakes are working. The timing is right on schedule; the first rate hike was in June 1999, and the cooling down commenced a year later. The next Federal Reserve move is likely to be downward, but not until later this year. The inflation wary Federal Reserve would like to

keep interest rates stable until it is convinced that the need to tighten is over, and there is good reason to loosen. The central bank may also want to wait until President Bush's economic plans are clearer, since fiscal stimulus may require higher interest rates. It should be noted that low inflation has been one of the Federal Reserve's strongest allies recently. Real interest rates are the highest they have been since 1989, not because nominal interest rates are high, but because inflation has been so low. It is also worth mentioning that the Federal Reserve remains zealous in its fight against inflation. If core inflation begins

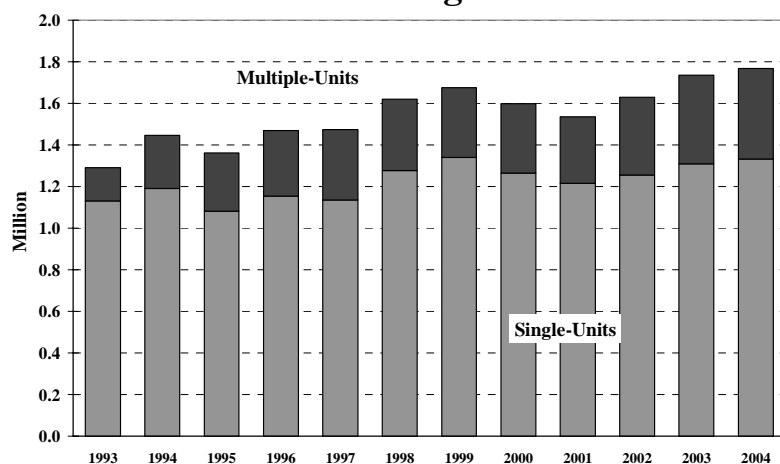
to take off, the Federal Reserve will likely slam on the monetary brakes. In other financial news, it appears that the stock market remains overvalued, but not by as much as it was at the beginning of 2000. Most of this overvaluation can be traced to technology stocks. For example, the price/earning ratio for technology companies was around 36 late last year. In comparison, the price/earning ratio for non-technology stocks was under 20, which seemed to be in line with fundamentals. The current outlook calls for the stock market to advance by less than 10% annually over the next five years.

Selected Interest Rates



Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

U.S. Housing Starts



Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

Housing: A review of several housing industry indicators fails to present a clear picture for the future. This represents a change from the recent past when key factors pointed toward sustained, strong growth. This is not to say the outlook has weakened, it is just harder to determine. For example, a recent Fannie Mae report shows a 20-percentage-point decline in the number of persons considering it a good time to buy a home compared to last year. Other evidence supports these findings. The University of Michigan survey of consumer sentiment recorded a five-percentage-point decline in the number of respondents with favorable home-

buying attitudes during October 2000 and an eight-percentage-point increase in the number of households that thought home prices were high enough to delay purchases. This should raise some warning flags because housing is usually one of the first victims in an economic slowdown. On the other hand, not all the news is bad. In the Fannie Mae survey, nearly one in four respondents said they still plan to buy homes in the next three years. Perhaps these households have concerns about the overall economy, but feel comfortable with their own financial situations. Perhaps falling interest rates are too tempting to resist. The interest rate on an average 30-year mortgage peaked at 8.6% in May 2000, but dropped below 8.0% this fall. Indeed, the housing industry seemed healthy last fall. In September 2000, new home sales grew at a 9.2% annual rate and existing home sales remained strong. The current forecast calls for a finely tuned slowdown in the housing industry. This year, home sales should drift into the 5.8-6.0 million-unit range. Housing starts are expected to slip from 1.6 million

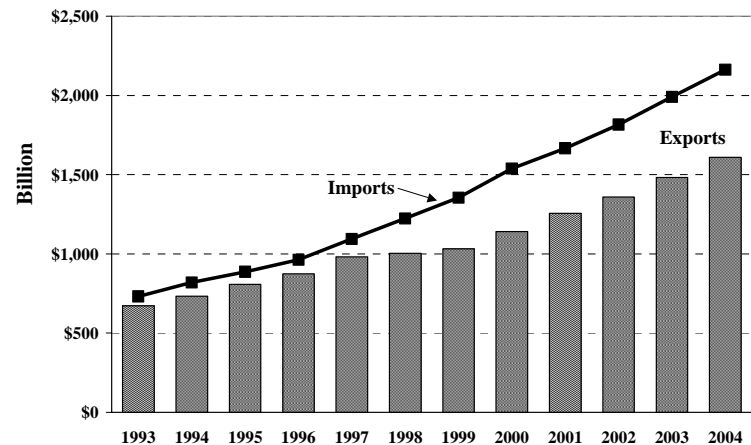
units in 2000 to 1.5 million units in 2001. However, this industry should recover quickly. Specifically, U.S. housing starts should climb from 1.5 million units in 2001, to 1.6 million units in 2002, to 1.7 million units in 2003, and to 1.8 million units in 2004.

International: In the late 1990s the so-called twin deficits, trade and federal budget, hit a fork in the road and went their separate ways. Both expanded relentlessly since the 1980s. However, thanks in large part to fast rising federal revenues caused by the booming national economy, the unified federal budget deficit began shrinking in federal fiscal year 1993, and it has been in surplus since fiscal year 1998. On the other hand, the record-long U.S. economic expansion has contributed to a deepening of the nation's trade deficit. Since achieving a rare surplus in 1991, the U.S. current account deficit

has swelled to \$426.4 billion in 2000. The current forecast calls for this deficit to grow even larger over the next few years, reaching nearly \$600 billion in 2004. This outlook reflects the U.S. continued economic strength compared to some of the world's larger economies. For example, the U.S. real GDP growth is anticipated to average 4.3% per year over the 2002-2004 period. This will benefit our NAFTA partners. Canada, which has grown slightly slower than the U.S., is expected to continue this trend into the near future, with its real GDP advancing about 3.7% annually. Mexico's economy has grown faster than the U.S. economy, and should continue to do so through 2004. Mexico's economy is showing good health. It is benefiting from the strong demand from the U.S. At the same time, inflation continues to decline and real wages have climbed. The forecast for Japan is not as rosy. Although, the world's second largest economy has shown intermittent signs of life, a sustained recovery has remained elusive. Federal spending has proven to be a short-lived stimulant, but a longer term relief from this country's economic doldrums will only come when it gets its economic house in order. Huge amounts of capital remain locked in unproductive enterprises. Not all the news from the Pacific region is bad. Indeed, except for Japan, most of the economies are recovering nicely from the Asian economic crisis. Middle-income Asian nation economies rose 5.8% in 1999 and 6.9% in 2000. They are expected to average 6.3% real growth from 2002 to 2004. Unfortunately, this growth could be threatened by government meddling. For example, the South Korean government has strong-armed banks into keeping insolvent companies afloat in order to stem rising unemployment. This policy will lock up valuable capital in nonproductive enterprises. The economic forecast for the large western European economies—France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom—calls for growth of 2.5%. A major concern is to what extent rising oil prices will sabotage economic growth. The impact varies between the industrialized and non-industrialized countries. It is estimated that oil prices in the \$30-\$35/barrel range will subtract 0.25-0.50 percentage points from GDP growth in the industrialized countries. It exacts a higher toll on developing countries because they are more dependent on oil. For example, it is estimated that a \$5/barrel increase in the price of oil will reduce GDP growth in Bulgaria, South Korea, and Hungary between 1-2 percentage points.

Inflation: Recent evidence suggests that inflationary pressures are receding, which implies the threat of higher inflation is behind us. Two areas that were particularly worrisome, labor costs and import prices, appear to be cooling. Labor costs are a major determinant of core inflation. Given the tightness of the labor market, there have been concerns that these costs could spiral upwards, dragging along the core inflation rate for the ride. However, current data indicates that the employment situation may be

Real U.S. Imports and Exports

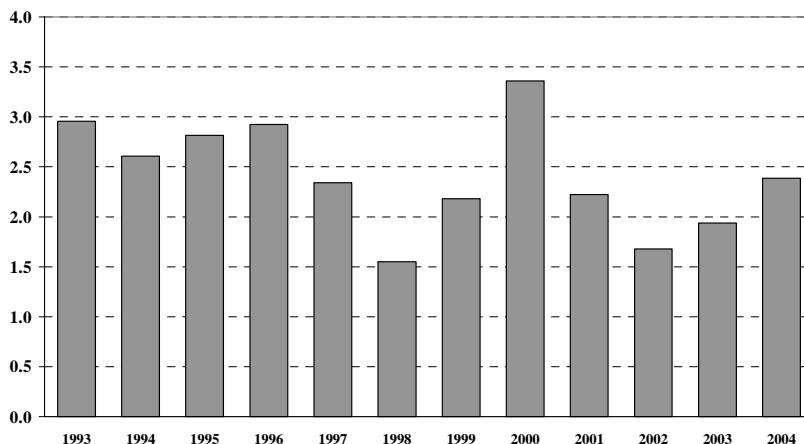


Source: Standard & Poor's DRI

easing and employment costs remain relatively well behaved. The U.S. Department of Labor reported that total nonfarm employment rose by just 94,000 from October 2000 to November 2000. And though the civilian unemployment rate held at 4.0%, both the number of private hours worked and overtime hours worked fell over this period. Other data shows that in the fall of 2000, both hourly wages and the employment cost index were growing at a 4.0% annual rate. Fortunately, productivity growth has been able to offset these gains,

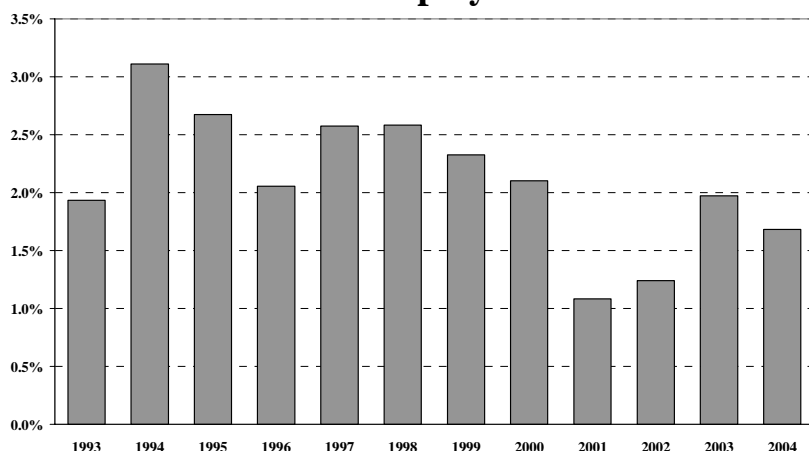
and help keep unit labor costs manageable. The acceleration in import prices in early 2000 was a major concern. This is because low import prices have kept domestic producers from raising their prices in order to remain competitive. If import prices continued to rise, then the U.S. would lose an important check against higher domestic inflation. This does not seem to be the case. In October 2000, import prices declined, as oil prices retreated. But looking past energy prices, import prices actually fell in September and were unchanged in October. On a year-over-year basis, non-petroleum import prices were up just 1% in October 2000. Admittedly, oil prices remain stubbornly high. However, they remain relatively stable. In spite of this, energy price inflation will be a major burden for households and businesses this year. Even before the first major winter storm hit, the public has been put on notice that natural gas and heating oil prices could explode. It is estimated that the price of natural gas rose at a 27.9% annual rate in the second quarter of last year, followed by a 50.1% increase in the third quarter, and an 18.8% rise in the last quarter. The price for fuel oil and coal jumped by a whopping 23.5% annual rate in the second quarter of 2000, but has eased slightly since then. It is believed the earliest relief will come from these runaway increases is in the spring of 2001.

Consumer Price Inflation



Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

U.S. Nonfarm Employment Growth



Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

Employment: The tightest labor market in a generation is beginning to show signs of loosening up. Since April 2000, initial claims for unemployment insurance have been creeping up. Another sign that the labor market is starting to slacken is the duration of unemployment has remained fairly stable. One would expect the average length of time an employee would be out of work would decrease as the supply of excess labor disappeared. Although the average duration is still falling, the median duration held close to six weeks in 2000. In addition, the

proportion of workers unemployed five weeks or less was stable at 45%, after rising steadily for 3 years. Also, the share of unemployed who lost rather than left jobs has begun to rise. The average workweek has slipped below the 34.5-hour average of 1999. Finally, the U.S. unemployment rate has budged from 3.9% in October 2000 to 4.0% in November 2000. Despite the factors described above, it is important to remember that the labor market remains tight. Even at 4.0%, it is still 1 to 1 1/2

percentage points below most estimates of full employment. Naturally, such a tight labor market leads to worries about wage-push inflation. Wage-push inflation occurs when employers must bid up wages in order to attract relatively scarce labor. Eventually, these higher wages put upward pressures on consumer prices. So far, this has not been a problem. Although the 3.8% year-over-year jump in average hourly earnings during October 2000 was the largest in nearly two years, productivity increases were sufficiently large to cover most of this increase. Nonfarm employment growth is projected to slow over the next two years, then post a slight rally. Over the forecast period, the U.S. civilian unemployment rate is expected to be 4.0% in 2000, 4.4% in 2001, 4.6% in 2002, 4.2% in 2003, and 4.0% in 2004.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2000 to the Fourth Quarter of 2004

The Gem State's economy is expected to shift into a lower gear over the forecast horizon. Last year, Idaho's economy displayed surprising strength by outperforming the forecast released in January 2000. At that time, it was projected that Idaho nonfarm employment would advance 2.1% in 2000, a slight drop from the previous year's estimated 2.7% pace. However, no decline took place. In fact, current data show that nonfarm employment growth actually accelerated slightly, from a revised 3.4% in 1999 to 3.6% in 2000. Part of this increase reflects corrections to original data that underestimated historical growth. In addition, several sectors turned in stronger-than-anticipated performances. The goods-producing sector was boosted by a 6.1% increase in electrical and nonelectrical machinery employment and 4.7% rise in the number of construction jobs. The trade sector's employment advanced 3.3% in 2000, compared to the 2.4% growth predicted last year. Services employment was up a whopping 6.2%.

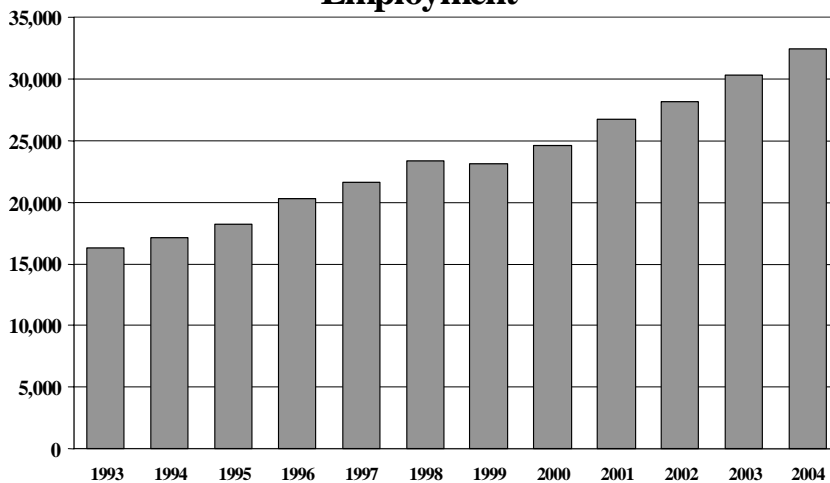
The combination of faster employment and wage growth caused Idaho personal income to rise more rapidly than expected in 2000. The average wage advanced 5.6% last year, which was well above the prediction of 4.2%. As a result, the wages and salaries component of Idaho personal income grew a healthy 9.1% last year. This helped overall Idaho personal income increase 7.6%, which was 2.0 percentage points faster than the 5.6% projected last year. However, the difference between the current estimate for Idaho real personal income versus last year's estimate is smaller because inflation was higher in 2000 than had been originally estimated. The most widely recognized measure of inflation rose approximately 3.4% in 2000, which was more than the 2.3% pace forecasted earlier. Idaho real personal income rose 5.1% in 2000, compared to the original forecast of 3.8%, a difference of 1.3 percentage points.

As was mentioned above, Idaho's economic performance is expected to slow from last year's showing. Idaho nonfarm employment is forecast to rise 2.3% this year, 2.4% next year, 2.4% in 2003, and 2.2% in 2004. However, this is still faster than national employment growth, which is expected to increase 1.1% in 2001, 1.2% in 2002, 2.0% in 2003, and 1.7% in 2004. One of the reasons Idaho outperforms the nation is because its manufacturing sector is expected to enjoy robust health while the nation's manufacturing sector sheds jobs. Idaho nominal personal income also advances faster than its national counterpart. However, the difference between these two measures may seem smaller than anticipated given the differences in job growth. This is because the national average annual wage is projected to rise faster than the Idaho average wage in every year of the forecast.

It should be noted that this Idaho economic forecast assumes that the Federal Reserve successfully slows the U.S. economy without plunging it into a recession. While there is a wealth of evidence to suggest that this is the most likely outcome, this result is by no means a given. In order to accomplish this, the nation's central bank would have pull off a rare second-straight soft landing. This maneuver is difficult enough even under the best circumstances. However, current conditions have complicated this policy. A policy misstep or unfortunate combination of factors could result in the economy performing below par. These results would be felt at the local level. Two alternate scenarios of the national economy's performance and their impacts on Idaho have been included.

SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Idaho Electrical & Nonelectrical Employment



Electrical and Nonelectrical Machinery:

The Gem State's electrical and nonelectrical machinery sector should add more jobs over the forecast period than all of the other manufacturing sectors combined. Specifically, of the 10,455 increase in manufacturing jobs from 2000 to 2004, nearly 8,000 will come from the electrical and nonelectrical machinery sector. This industry got a good jump toward this employment target by growing an estimated 1,400 (6.1%) in 2000.

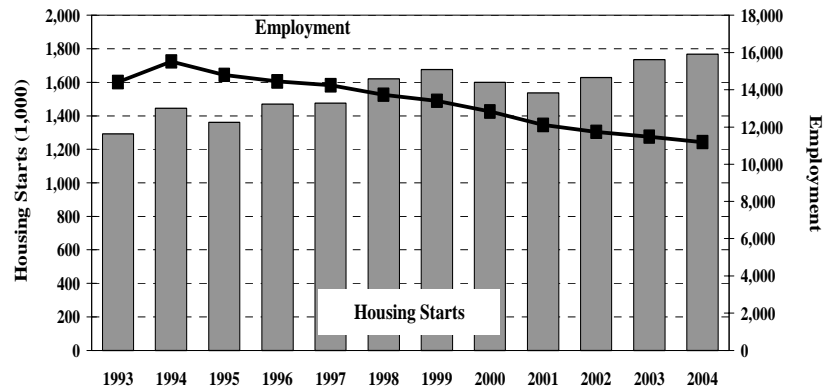
This was a welcome reversal from the previous year where employment dipped. This slight (0.7%) decline was the sector's first drop since 1985. Last year's recovery should be just the first installment in a string of strong years. As in the past, the state's high-tech companies will play a large role in fueling Idaho's growth. These companies stand to benefit from the continued demand for their products. For example, production of electronic components jumped nearly 75% in 2000. While it is not expected to match this level of growth over the forecast period, it should continue to post strong gains over the forecast period. This reflects the broadening applications base for electronic components. Once these products were found in only sophisticated and expensive commercial devices. Now, they are essential parts of everyday household appliances. Micron Technology, a world-class manufacturer of computer memory products, should benefit from the strong demand for its products. Micron competes in the world market where it is essentially a price taker. In order for it to be profitable, the company must continually reduce its production costs. This is where the company has excelled. Micron is recognized as the world's lowest cost manufacturer of memory products. This helped the company avoid layoffs during the recent prolonged downturn in memory prices. Its broader product and customer bases also helped it weather the downturn. In order to remain competitive, the company must also continue to grow. It started a \$200 million expansion at its Boise campus that will add 500 more jobs, most of which will be in research and development. The future is bright for other Idaho high-tech companies as well. Less than a year after opening the doors of its new Treasure Valley plant, Jabil Circuit, Inc. has announced plans to double its manufacturing space. Company officials explain that the expansion is in response to anticipated industry growth. This expansion will add up to 700 new jobs over the next few years. This would boost employment to about three times its initial level. Jabil began its Idaho operations just two years ago when it acquired the assets (and employees) of Hewlett-Packard's printer formatter manufacturing operations. The sale of these assets reflected Hewlett-Packard's strategy to refocus the Boise site's mission towards research and development and away from manufacturing. As a result of that move, Hewlett-Packard's employment in Idaho has remained near the 4,000 level in recent years. In other high-tech news, none of the 1,200 employees of American Microsystems Incorporated of Pocatello should be affected by the 80 percent buyout of the company by two global investment groups. The majority share of the company was previously owned by GA-TEK, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Japan Energy Corporation. A few Zilog workers will not be as fortunate. Citing adverse market conditions, about a dozen employees at the company's Nampa plant will lose their jobs.

Idaho electrical and nonelectrical manufacturing employment is expected to rise 9.0% in 2001, 5.4% in 2002, 7.5% in 2003, and 7.2% in 2004.

Lumber and Wood Products: As predicted, employment in the state's lumber and wood products sector fell in 2000. In January 2000, it was projected the number of jobs in this sector would slide by about 500 (3.7%). The most current data available show that the aggregate lumber and wood products payroll actually shrank by 574 (4.3%) jobs. This reduction was the largest annual decline since 1995, when employment decreased 4.7%. Last year's disappointing performance reflects an unfortunate combination of negative factors. First, falling

product prices plagued this industry through most of the year. *Random Lengths* reported that its composite price index for framing lumber dropped from around \$375 per thousand feet in January 2000 to \$283 in November 2000. The composite price for structural panels showed promise by rising to nearly \$350 per thousand feet in March 2000. However, by November 2000 its price had fallen to \$251. These softening prices forced many Idaho mills to curtail their operations. Potlatch Corporation temporarily reduced payrolls by 300 in June 2000. The company also laid off 21 workers at its St. Maries' plywood plant. In July 2000, Regulus Stud Mill's employment fell from 100 to 15 workers. That same month, Louisiana-Pacific shut down its Chilco sawmill and Sandpoint finishing plant, affecting 145 employees. While most of these layoffs were temporary, some were permanent. Potlatch Corporation let go of 140 salaried workers last summer. Crown Pacific closed its 150-employee Coeur d'Alene mill indefinitely in late July 2000. Potlatch shuttered its Jaype Mill near Pierce in August 2000, a move that cost 215 jobs. The Idaho Department of Labor estimates that mill closures or curtailments from May 2000 to September 2000 idled over 1,500 employees. Unfortunately, it appears that low prices may be around a little longer. Part of this outlook reflects the weaker demand caused by the 3.9% drop in national housing starts in 2001. But demand is not the only factor causing lower prices. This industry is awash in supply thanks to excess capacity. One estimate shows the industry is already geared up to produce 20-25% more lumber than is being consumed in North America and Asia. A cause for hope is that Asia, except for Japan, should grow faster than the U.S. economy over the forecast period. Rising fortunes in these countries could help absorb excess supplies. Even when demand picks up, this sector faces other challenges. Most notably, it will be haunted by the uncertainties concerning timber supplies from federal forests. In light of these factors, it does not appear that this sector's job picture will improve in the near future. In fact, Idaho lumber and wood products employment is expected to decline 5.6% in 2001, 3.0% in 2002, 2.2% in 2003, and 2.5% in 2004.

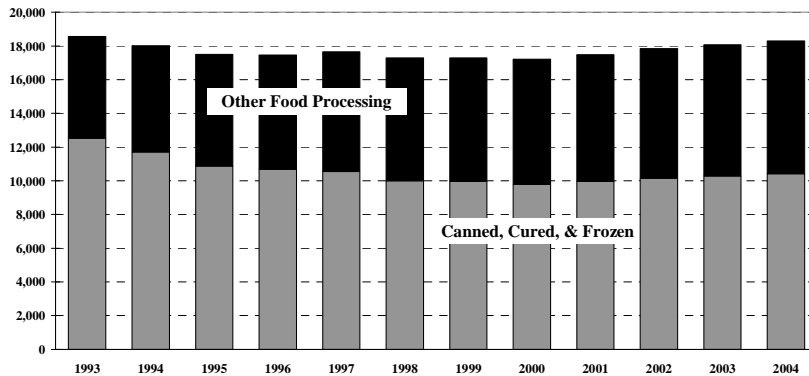
Idaho Lumber & Wood Products Employment and U.S. Housing Starts



Sources: Standard and Poor's DRI and DFM

Food Processing: Employment in the state's enormous food processing sector shrank by almost 1,300 jobs from 1993 to 1999. While some of this loss was due to business downturns, other factors also played a significant role. For example, J.R. Simplot Company closed one of its two Caldwell, Idaho

Idaho Food Processing Employment



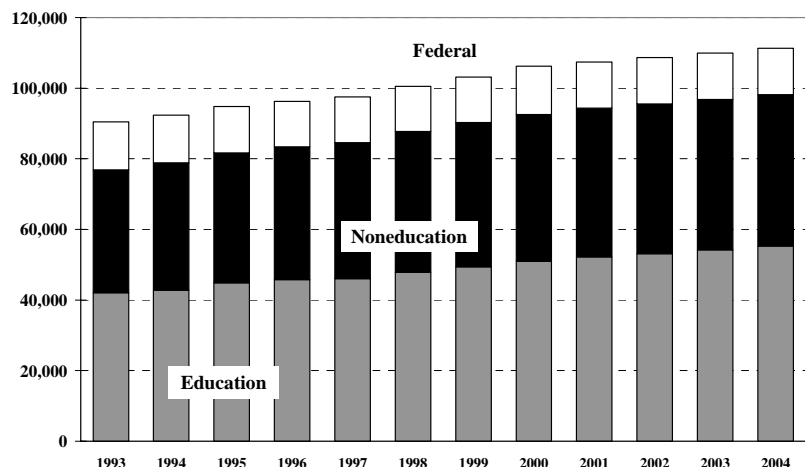
processing plants during this period. Between 300 and 400 jobs were lost as a result of this closure. Another Gem State food processing player, Ore-Ida, reduced its headquarters' staff by about 100 after it sold its food service division to Canadian food processing giant McCain Foods, Ltd. Unfortunately, this was not the last reduction by Ore-Ida. Approximately 400 Idaho jobs were lost in 1999 when H.J. Heinz Company consolidated Ore-Ida

Foods Incorporated and Weight Watchers Gourmet Food Company into the new Heinz Frozen Food Company based in Pittsburgh. Not all the impacts of food processing facilities sales were negative. For example, Suprema Specialties of New Jersey purchased the Snake River Cheese Plant near Blackfoot. Beatrice Cheese had been operating the plant, but stopped production late last year. Suprema will take over operation on January 1, 2001. The plant employs 45 workers and processes milk from 450 dairies. Idaho's dairy industry has thrived in recent years. Idaho is the nation's sixth largest producer of milk. The state's dairy herd increased from 179,000 milk cows in 1990 to 318,000 cows in 1999. The expansion of the herd and higher output per cow caused milk production to climb from about 3 billion pounds to nearly 6.5 billion pounds over this period. The value of the milk produced rose from \$360 million in 1990 to about \$840 million in 1999. Most of the larger dairies are located in the Magic Valley. The state's milk processing industry has expanded along with its dairy herd. From 1995 to 1999, the whole milk equivalent used in Idaho manufactured products jumped over 40.0%, from 3.8 billion pounds to 5.3 billion pounds. Most of this was used to produce American cheese. Glanbia, Inc. is the largest dairy processor in Idaho. It employs over 400 people and has over \$400 million in sales per year. Glanbia, Inc. recently completed a \$33 million expansion to its Gooding cheese processing plant that can process six million pounds of milk per day. Land O' Lakes also completed a huge expansion to its feed-processing plant in Gooding. The Salmon Valley Cheese Factory plans to produce 10 million pounds of cheese annually, and production could expand further in the near future. Idaho food processing employment should advance 1.5% in 2001, 2.1% in 2002, 1.3% in 2003, and 1.2% in 2004.

Federal, State, and Local Governments:

Idaho's state and local government employment growth should slow as Idaho's population growth cools. This should not come as a surprise, given the tight link between government employment and population. This relationship can be seen by reviewing past Idaho employment and population data. The Gem State's population soared from 1,006,734 in 1990 to 1,251,700 in 1999, a 24.3% increase. This jump in population reflected the influx of new citizens into Idaho. The state,

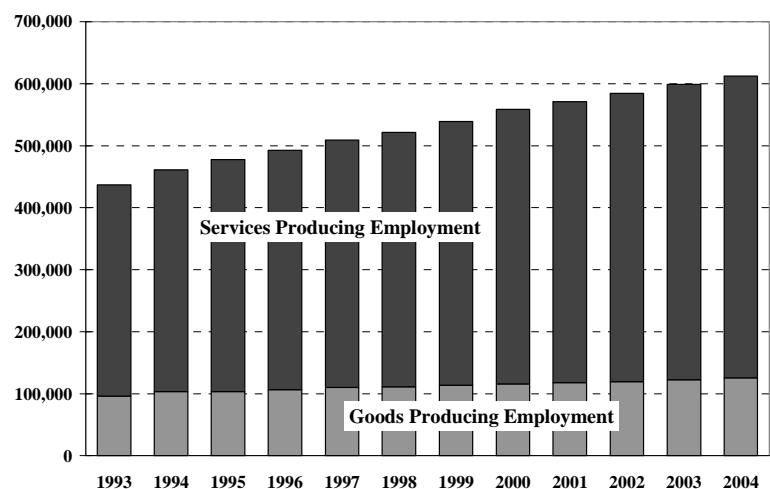
Idaho Government Employment



with its robust economy, proved to be an enticing oasis of opportunity when the rest of the nation was mired in the 1990-91 recession. Idaho proved especially attractive to Californians. The Golden State suffered its worst slowdown since the Great Depression in the early 1990s. For example, California lost 2.5% of its nonfarm jobs during the 1990 to 1992 period. Idaho nonfarm employment rose by 31,300 (8.1%) during this same time. A storm surge of migration hit the Gem State in the first half of the 1990s. In each of the three years from 1992 to 1994, net migration was over 20,000. This helped the state's population grow by about 3.0% in each of those years, nearly three times faster than the nation's population. The demands of the expanding population strained government resources. In response to these pressures, Idaho state and local government employment advanced over 3.5% annually during the first half of the decade. As the U.S. economy expanded in the second half of the 1990s, the economic gap between Idaho and other states narrowed. This caused net migration into Idaho to drop off. By the end of the decade, net migration per year was about half its mid-1990s peak. This has caused Idaho state and local government employment growth to slow markedly. While cooling population growth has had an impact, other factors have also come into play. For example, an Idaho law that caps local government budgets has also limited government employment gains. In addition, last year's growth rate will also be impacted by a series break in the education-related employment data. The Idaho Department of Labor recently detected a data problem that inflated this sector's employment by 2,000 persons. In order to correct this, the Department of Labor reduced employment by 2,000 beginning in January 2000. As a result of this adjustment, the decline from the last quarter of 1999 to the first quarter of 2000 is exaggerated, and the 1999 to 2000 year-to-year growth is underestimated. The trends that shaped the second half of the 1990s are expected to continue into the next few years. Idaho state and local government employment is forecast to increase 1.9% in 2001, 1.3% in 2002, 1.3% in 2003, and 1.3% in 2004. Federal government employment in Idaho is largely driven by budget decisions made in Washington, D.C. The recent round of federal budget belt-tightening has caused the number of federal jobs in Idaho to trend downwards in the 1990s. This is expected to continue in through the next few years. Specifically, the number of federal jobs in the Gem State should be 13,648 in 2000, 13,065 in 2001, 13,150 in 2002, 13,137 in 2003, and 13,146 in 2004. The large drop in 2001 reflects the layoff of temporary U.S. Census workers hired in 2000.

Services-Producing Industries: The services-producing sector is the state's largest employer. It alone accounts for about 80% all nonfarm jobs. It consists of finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communications, and public utilities; trade; services; and government. Even when government employment is taken out of the services-producing mix, the remainder still accounts for over 60% of all jobs. Not only is this sector diverse, it is also dynamic. For example, it has benefited recently from the growth of call centers in the state. The call centers are involved with catalog sales, help lines, telemarketing, customer services, and market research. Call centers also encompass a wide variety of business activities. These include manufacturing, transportation, communications, trade, finance, insurance, business services, and research and development. According to Idaho Department of Labor estimates, call centers employed 10,600 persons in July 2000. One of the most pleasing aspects of this

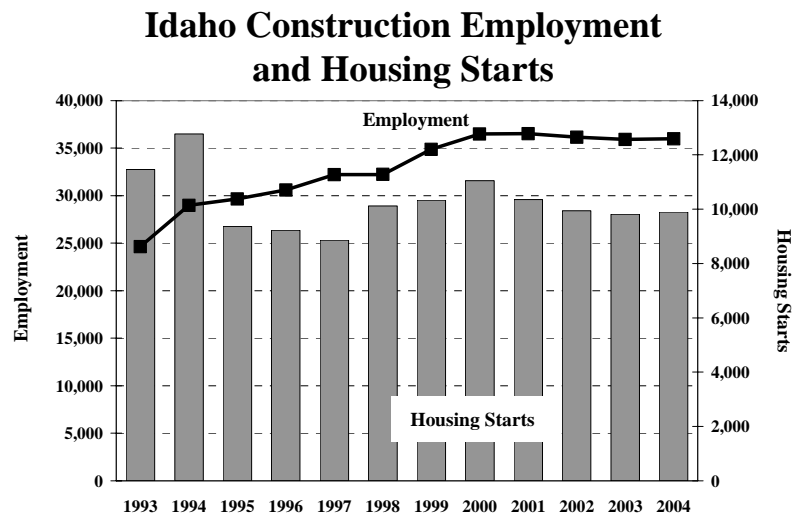
Idaho Nonfarm Employment



growth is how diverse it has been. The GTE order-processing center is in North Idaho, the Carlson Leisure Group call center is in the Treasure Valley, and Convergys Call Center is in Bannock County. Recently, Alaska Air announced plans to open a call center in Boise that will employ 200. Tele-Servicing Innovations will open a call center in Burley that will employ 100 persons. Another source of growth has been business services. Part of its growth reflects contract employees working at manufacturing firms. Although they perform manufacturing tasks, they are employed by employment agencies and are counted as business services employees. Overall, services-producing employment is projected to increase 2.5% in 2001, 2.5% in 2002, 2.4% in 2003, and 2.2% in 2004.

Construction: Idaho's economy will miss the boost provided by the construction sector over most of the state's long expansion. Nonfarm employment in the Gem State has expanded steadily since 1987. Construction employment has increased since 1988. Initially, nonresidential building fueled this sector's growth. However, as the trickle of net migration turned into a flood, residential construction employment surged. In 1988, two years into the state's economic expansion, the number of Idaho housing starts was just 3,334 units. But six years later, in 1996, the number of housing

starts had more than tripled to 12,766 units. From 1988 to 1994, the number of construction jobs in Idaho more than doubled from 14,205 to 28,983. Looked at in another way, Idaho housing starts advanced an incredible 25.1% annually over this period while employed increased a whopping 12.6% per year. The robust housing growth reflected the industry's attempt to catch up to demand. Fortunately, Idaho never developed a serious housing inventory overhang, making the transition from boom to slower times much less painful than usual for this notoriously cyclical industry. For example, housing starts dropped almost 27% from their high in 1994 to 1995. Despite this sharp decline, construction employment, thanks in large part to the strong nonresidential sector, managed to expand 2.2% that year. Since the housing sector's go-go years ended in 1994, Idaho housing starts have averaged between 8,500 and 11,000 units per year. While this is below 1994's peak, it is still well above its early 1980's level. It appears that Idaho construction employment has made a relatively painless transition from its boom. Although housing starts have yet to repeat 1994's record performance, construction employment has expanded in every year since then, albeit at a slower pace than in the recent past. The current projection shows Idaho construction employment will level off at about 36,000 over the forecast period. From 2000 to 2004, Idaho housing starts are expected to slowly decline from 11,054 units to 9,899 units.



FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy whose growth is influenced by a myriad of local, national, and international factors. Therefore, changes to the projected values of such diverse variables as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can have an effect at the state level. In order to account for the effects of such changes on the state's economy, each issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses DRI's most recent forecast of the U.S. economy. Additional data, such as company-specific expansions and/or contractions are also considered.

The following comparison table shows how the outlooks for several key Idaho and national economic series have changed from the October 2000 to the January 2001 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The October 2000 Idaho forecast is based on DRI's September 2000 U.S. macroeconomic forecast and the January 2001 Idaho forecast is driven by DRI's November 2000 forecast.

This section focuses on the differences between the current and previous *Idaho Economic Forecasts*. The national variables are considered first. At first glance, the U.S. data included in the table gives no clear indication whether the economic outlook has weakened or improved. Nominal GDP is anticipated to be lower than had previously been forecast. Specifically, it is down 0.4% in 2001, 0.5% in 2002, and 0.3% in 2003. Likewise, U.S. nominal personal income is also lower. But inflation, too, is down. In fact, the lower inflation more than offsets the decline in nominal GDP and personal income, causing their real outlooks to improve. For example, real GDP is higher by 0.1% higher in 2001, 0.2% in 2002, and 0.3% in 2003. Real U.S. personal income is up 0.2% in 2001, 0.3% in 2002, and 0.4% in 2003. The slight improvement to the U.S. economic forecast can also be seen in the nonfarm employment projection. National nonfarm employment is anticipated to be 0.1% higher in 2001, 0.2% stronger in 2002, and up 0.4% in 2003 compared to the previous forecast. Although the services-producing sector accounts for the largest numerical revision, the goods-producing sector actually experiences the largest proportional increase.

A quick review of the Idaho economic data leaves one with the impression that the outlook has soured significantly since the last *Forecast* was published. Indeed, Idaho nominal personal income is down 1.9% in 2000, 2.7% in 2002, and 2.6% in 2003. Looked at another way, Idaho nominal personal income is \$1 billion lower in 2003 than had previously been forecasted. Even after adjusting for inflation, the differences in income are hard to ignore. However, a closer look at the data reveals that most of the change was due to a historical revision to the income data that lowered the starting point for the forecast. Notice on the accompanying table that 1999 Idaho nominal personal income has been lowered by \$800 million. Real Idaho personal income for that same year was reduced \$770 million, but it is down by just \$534 million in 2000. Idaho real personal income is slightly lower than previously forecast in every year from 2001 to 2003. This outlook shows marginally lower employment after 2000. In 2000, employment was about 1,300 (0.2%) higher than in the previous forecast, thanks to stronger-than-anticipated services-producing employment. After 2000, Idaho nonfarm will be about 1,300 lower. During this period, the goods-producing sector will make up lost ground, while the services-producing sector will lose ground.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
FORECASTS COMPARISON
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
OCTOBER 2000 AND JANUARY 2001 FORECASTS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
GDP (BILLIONS)					
Current \$	0	-4	-47	-52	-40
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%
1996 Chain-Weighted	0	6	6	18	28
% Difference	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$					
Idaho (Millions)	-804	-604	-860	-962	-996
% Difference	-2.7%	-1.9%	-2.6%	-2.7%	-2.6%
U.S. (Billions)	0	3	-23	-24	-10
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1996 \$					
Idaho (Millions)	-767	-534	-653	-686	-717
% Difference	-2.7%	-1.8%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.1%
U.S. (Billions)	0	10	14	26	34
% Difference	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
Idaho	-11	1,287	-1,028	-1,304	-1,273
% Difference	0.0%	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	46	176	281	543
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR					
Idaho	-3	-493	-863	-504	-95
% Difference	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	3	31	107	235
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR					
Idaho	-8	1,780	-164	-800	-1,179
% Difference	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	42	145	174	309
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
FINANCIAL MARKETS					
Federal Funds Rate	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Bank Prime Rate	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.5
Mort Rate, Existing Homes	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
INFLATION					
GDP Price Deflator	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Personal Cons Deflator	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6
Consumer Price Index	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

DRI has assigned a 55% probability of occurrence to its November 2000 baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The major features of this forecast include:

- Real GDP advances 5.3% in 2000, 3.6% in 2001, 4.3% in 2002, 4.8% in 2003, and 3.8% in 2004;
- U.S. nonfarm employment increases 2.1% in 2000, 1.1% in 2001, 1.2% in 2002, and 2.0% in 2003, and 1.7% in 2004;
- the U.S. civilian unemployment rate remains below the full employment rate of 5.5%;
- consumer confidence declines in 2001 and 2002, but recovers in 2003;
- consumer inflation peaks at 3.4% in 2000, then bounces around 2.0% in the remaining years of the forecast;
- the federal budget surplus swells to nearly \$290 billion in 2004;
- and the U.S. merchandise trade deficit continues to widen.

While the baseline scenario represents the most likely path for the national economy over the next few years, uncertainties surrounding several key variables mean other outcomes are also possible. To account for this, DRI prepares alternative forecasts based on different assumptions regarding these key variables. Two of these alternative forecasts, along with their likely impacts on the Idaho economy, are discussed below.

HIGH OIL/HIGH DOLLAR SCENARIO

DRI's *High Oil/High Dollar Scenario* has been assigned a 20% probability of occurrence. This alternative looks into the consequences of a protracted period of high oil prices and a strong dollar. A look at a couple factors show that while this is not likely, it is possible. OPEC producers are using their current windfall profits to pay off debts and finance unmet social and infrastructure needs, not to increase crude oil production. Non-OPEC producers may hesitate to expand exploration and drilling for fear that oil prices will plunge. Eventually, oil production capacity will increase and prices will fall. In the meantime, the dollar could stay strong, since the U.S. economy will suffer less than most countries from high oil prices. The combination of a strong dollar and high, but steady, oil prices restrains inflation, allowing the Federal Reserve to keep interest rates low.

Ironically, when relief from high oil prices finally comes, it causes the economy to slow. The lower oil prices should be a boon to foreign countries, causing their economies to grow faster. As the difference between U.S. and foreign economic growth narrows, the dollar should weaken relative to foreign currencies. This would cause both domestic and foreign demand to surge. This would cause inflation to accelerate. The Federal Reserve would tighten in order to contain inflation. This policy, along with weaker foreign capital inflows, could trigger a bear market, throwing the wealth effect into reverse. Fortunately, stronger exports keep the U.S. economy from falling into a recession.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
JANUARY 2001

	BASELINE				HIGH OIL/HIGH DOLLAR				PESSIMISTIC			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	9,997	10,552	11,185	11,939	9,996	10,529	11,107	11,783	9,998	10,508	10,879	11,760
% Ch	7.5%	5.5%	6.0%	6.7%	7.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.1%	7.5%	5.1%	3.5%	8.1%
1996 Chain-Weighted	9,343	9,677	10,097	10,579	9,342	9,656	10,029	10,465	9,343	9,524	9,641	10,318
% Ch	5.3%	3.6%	4.3%	4.8%	5.3%	3.4%	3.9%	4.3%	5.3%	1.9%	1.2%	7.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	30,767	32,708	34,688	36,899	30,767	32,686	34,585	36,621	30,769	32,670	34,006	36,317
% Ch	7.6%	6.3%	6.1%	6.4%	7.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.9%	7.7%	6.2%	4.1%	6.8%
U.S. (Billions)	8,290	8,768	9,260	9,840	8,290	8,755	9,211	9,729	8,290	8,734	9,003	9,656
% Ch	6.4%	5.8%	5.6%	6.3%	6.4%	5.6%	5.2%	5.6%	6.4%	5.4%	3.1%	7.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1996 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	28,642	29,964	31,309	32,684	28,642	29,932	31,201	32,475	28,640	29,469	29,846	31,517
% Ch	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	5.1%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	5.1%	2.9%	1.3%	5.6%
U.S. (Billions)	7,718	8,033	8,358	8,716	7,718	8,018	8,310	8,627	7,717	7,879	7,901	8,380
% Ch	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%	2.1%	0.3%	6.1%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	558.6	571.3	584.8	599.1	558.6	571.2	583.7	596.6	558.6	568.7	569.5	583.5
% Ch	3.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	3.6%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	3.6%	1.8%	0.1%	2.5%
U.S. (Millions)	131.5	132.9	134.6	137.2	131.5	132.8	134.0	136.1	131.5	132.0	130.5	134.2
% Ch	2.1%	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.6%	2.1%	0.4%	-1.2%	2.8%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho (Thousands)	116.1	117.8	119.7	122.8	116.1	117.8	119.5	122.1	116.1	117.5	117.2	121.6
% Ch	2.3%	1.4%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	1.4%	1.4%	2.2%	2.3%	1.1%	-0.2%	3.8%
U.S. (Millions)	25.7	25.3	24.9	24.9	25.7	25.3	24.8	24.6	25.7	25.1	23.7	23.7
% Ch	0.7%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.1%	0.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-0.8%	0.7%	-2.3%	-5.6%	0.3%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho (Thousands)	442.5	453.5	465.0	476.3	442.5	453.3	464.3	474.5	442.5	451.2	452.3	461.9
% Ch	4.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	4.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	4.0%	2.0%	0.2%	2.0%
U.S. (Millions)	105.8	107.6	109.6	112.3	105.8	107.4	109.2	111.5	105.8	107.0	106.8	110.4
% Ch	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.5%	2.4%	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%	1.1%	-0.2%	3.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	5.8%	6.2%	6.2%	5.5%	5.0%	6.2%	6.7%	3.8%	3.6%
Bank Prime	9.2%	9.3%	8.9%	8.8%	9.2%	9.2%	8.5%	8.0%	9.2%	9.7%	6.8%	6.6%
Existing Home Mortgage	8.0%	7.1%	6.6%	6.5%	8.0%	7.1%	6.5%	6.1%	8.0%	7.6%	6.1%	5.4%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	3.1%	2.3%	1.0%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	3.2%	2.8%	1.1%
Consumer Price Index	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	3.4%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	3.4%	3.9%	2.6%	0.8%

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

In this scenario, Idaho's economic growth is marginally slower than in the baseline. Idaho nonfarm employment advances 2.2% annually from 2001 to 2003. In the baseline, it grows just over 2.3% per year. By 2003, Idaho nonfarm employment is 596,600, which is slightly below the baseline's 599,100. Idaho nominal personal income is also slightly lower in 2003, \$36.6 billion compared to the baseline's \$36.9 billion. This relationship persists even after adjusting for inflation. Idaho real personal income is \$32.5 billion in 2003 in this scenario. In the baseline, it is \$32.7 billion.

PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

The *Pessimistic Scenario* has been assigned a 25% probability of occurrence. DRI has nicknamed this scenario *The Perfect Storm*. In this case, several important factors turn south at once, causing an economic tempest. It assumes a severe winter and ongoing violence in the Middle East cause oil prices to surge to \$70 per barrel. But even before oil prices spike, the euro keeps tumbling. As a result, the European Central Bank's credibility is ruined. The stronger dollar takes its toll on exports. In addition, the localized shakeout in the dot-com sector eventually infects the entire stock market, causing it to decline further. Eventually, foreigners, dissatisfied with the returns on their U.S. assets, refuse to pour funds into this country. Consumer prices take off, with inflation headed above 5%.

The Federal Reserve raises its federal funds rate in an attempt to head off inflation, but this policy eventually causes the economy to sink into a recession. The stock market panics because of the rising oil prices, higher interest rates, and a re-emerging Asian recession. The S&P 500 drops 35%. As a result, household wealth erodes, taking consumer confidence down with it. Fortunately, the recession is short lived. Several factors point toward this outcome. First, it is unlikely that oil prices will stay above \$50 per barrel. Demand should fall as the weather turns milder. Higher oil prices will eventually cause oil supplies to increase. The combination of lower demand and increased supply will cause oil prices to retreat. Second, the Federal Reserve is expected to lower interest rates in order to restart the economy, a task made easier thanks to ebbing inflation pressures. The recession starts in 2001:3 and lasts three quarters.

Not surprisingly, the major departures between this scenario and the baseline scenario start in 2001. The recession contributes to the slow growth of Idaho nonfarm employment in both 2001 and 2002. In 2001, Idaho nonfarm employment post anemic growth of just 1.8%, its weakest showing since 1987. Employment growth virtually stalls in 2002, before rallying in 2003. Unfortunately, the faster growth in 2003 does not offset the slower growth in the previous two years. As a result, Idaho nonfarm employment in 2003 is almost 16,000 lower than in the baseline. The reduced employment lowers expectations for Idaho personal income. By 2003, Idaho nominal personal income is about \$0.6 billion lower than in the baseline case, and Idaho real personal income is off by \$1.2 billion in that same year.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTIVITY

Bharat Trehan and Casey Cornwell

Productivity growth in the U.S. has picked up noticeably in recent years. From 1996 to 1999, average labor productivity, or ALP, in the private, nonfarm U.S. economy grew at a 2.8% annual rate, more than twice the rate that prevailed between 1980 and 1995. Many observers have linked this acceleration in productivity to the explosive growth of computers and information technology (IT), claiming that we now have a "New Economy"—that is, they believe that the widespread adoption of the new technologies has led to fundamental improvements in the way business is done throughout the economy.

Yet some well-known economists challenge such an interpretation, arguing that there is little evidence of the New Economy outside the sectors that manufacture computers and IT equipment. In this *Letter* we examine these arguments, discuss U.S. data in light of them, and then look at some data from abroad.

AN OLD ECONOMY INTERPRETATION

Gordon (2000) argues that despite the growing use of computers and other information technology, the trend (or long-term) growth rate of ALP outside the durable goods manufacturing sector has not accelerated significantly in recent years. He begins by calculating the difference in the growth rate of ALP in the nonfarm private economy between two periods—1972-1995 and 1995-1999—and finds that it equals 1.35%. He then decomposes this difference into its main components. He calculates that a little more 0.5 percentage point of the increase represents an acceleration in productivity growth that usually occurs when an economy is in a business cycle upswing. Of the remaining 0.8 percentage point, approximately 0.2 is attributable to changes in labor quality and changes in the measurement of prices. About 0.3 percentage point of the increase is the result of "capital deepening," that is, of an increase in capital per worker (which reflects the increased investment in computers).

The remaining 0.3 percentage point of the increase in the trend is attributable to multi-factor productivity (MFP), which basically means improvements in the way all inputs work together. According to Gordon, the increased MFP is localized in the durables manufacturing sector, which includes computers. In the rest of the economy, which accounts for 88% of total output, MFP growth over this period has been negative and large enough to offset the effects of capital deepening on ALP, so that the trend growth of ALP (outside of durable manufacturing) has increased by less than 0.1 percent.

Gordon's result is troubling for the New Economy hypothesis, according to which business investment in computers should boost ALP not only through capital deepening (the "direct" effect), but also through increases in MFP (the "spillover" effect). These numbers are especially surprising because the sectors producing nondurable goods have invested most heavily in information technology. According to one estimate, nearly 80% of the computer investment in the early 1990s was concentrated in three industries: trade, FIRE (finance, insurance and real estate), and services.

* Reprinted from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco's November 10, 2000 Economic Letter. The views expressed by the author are not necessarily those of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Gordon argues that these findings should not be surprising, since the IT "revolution" is simply not as important as it has been made out to be. He enumerates several "great inventions" from about a hundred years ago—the electric lightbulb, the internal combustion engine, the telegraph, and indoor plumbing—that fundamentally transformed the economy and ushered in a period of robust, economy-wide MFP growth from 1913 to 1972. He argues that advanced software and the Internet do not have the same potential to engender such an extended period of prosperity because they primarily substitute for and duplicate other activities, while the "great inventions" truly broke new ground.

It is not hard to disagree with some of Gordon's claims. For instance, his adjustment for the state of the business cycle is based on the assumption that this expansion is just like every other one. If one believed that information technology played a larger role in the boom during the late 1990s than it did during the average expansion, then Gordon's cyclical adjustment would amount to throwing the baby out with the bath water. Oliner and Sichel (2000) make no such adjustment and find that over the 1996-1999 period, the average rate of MFP growth in the nonfarm business sector *excluding computers and semiconductors* exceeded the rate achieved over 1974-1995 by 0.4%. In another study, Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000) reach mixed conclusions about productivity growth outside the IT sector. While they do find an acceleration in MFP outside the IT sector during the late 1990s, the extent of this increase depends upon price indexes that are not necessarily reliable right now.

SOME EVIDENCE FROM ABROAD

The debate in the U.S., then, revolves around the contribution that increased use of computers might have made to the observed acceleration in productivity. Since this debate appears difficult to settle on the basis of U.S. data alone, it is useful to look at the experience of a group of developed countries to see what light can be shed on the issue. Because of data limitations, we confine ourselves to the G-7 countries—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.K., and the U.S. The small size of the sample means that our conclusions will be tentative.

Figure 1 shows ALP growth in these countries during 1980-1995 and 1995-1998. (To allow for consistent comparisons across countries, we use an OECD data set; the cost of doing so is that some key data series are not available beyond 1998.) The U.S. is the only country that has experienced an increase in the growth rate of productivity between these periods. Averaged over the remaining six countries, productivity fell at an annual rate of just over 1% between these periods.

Clearly, the "New Economy" has not led to a productivity surge in these countries. One can think of several explanations for this. For example, it may be that IT has not penetrated these countries as deeply as it has penetrated the U.S. In fact, OECD data show that while the U.S. had 0.33 computers per capita in 1995, Italy had only 0.08, while the values for the remaining members of the G-7 were between 0.13 and 0.19. Alternatively, cyclical factors may have been at play; as mentioned above, the

behavior of productivity varies over the cycle. In fact, however, an examination of output data shows that—with the exception of Japan—none of these countries were in or near recessions in the later period; instead they had suffered recessions in the early 1990s.

More generally, it is difficult to build a complete model that controls for all the factors that may be responsible for the differences in productivity growth across countries. A simpler, though necessarily less complete, way to assess the contribution made by computers is to focus just on the two variables that are of interest: changes in productivity growth and computer use.

Figure 2 plots the change in productivity growth between the two periods shown in Figure 1 against the number of computers per capita in the G-7 countries in 1995. The figure shows that greater computer use in 1995 was associated with a greater acceleration in productivity in the subsequent period. A somewhat more formal way to measure the strength of the relationship between these variables is to look at the correlation coefficient, which has an absolute value between 0 and 1. It is useful to keep in mind, however, that a finding that two variables are correlated does not prove causality. The correlation coefficient for the G-7 countries turns out to be 0.92. When the U.S. is excluded, the correlation coefficient is 0.68.

Why employ lagging data for computer use, instead of data that cover the same period as the change in productivity growth that we are trying to explain? We do this to avoid simultaneity. Specifically, if we were to find a positive correlation using contemporaneous data on computers, we would be unable to tell if this was because the New Economy hypothesis was true—that is, greater computer use had caused faster productivity growth—or because the causation was, in fact, the reverse—that is, fast productivity growth had led to higher profits and incomes allowing firms and households to buy and use more computers.

Another issue has to do with the best measure of computer use. Since it is hard to determine what the most appropriate measure may be, we tried a number of alternatives. As one proxy for business use, we looked at data on business spending on information and communications technology (ICT). The correlation coefficient between the change in productivity growth and the share of ICT expenditures in total investment during 1996 for the G-7 countries was 0.76 (0.59 excluding the U.S.). Thus, countries that invested more in ICT equipment relative to total investment in 1996 tended to have a larger acceleration in productivity growth subsequently. As another alternative, we used data from a survey that measured Internet use by businesses in 1999. The correlation coefficient this time was 0.62 (0.58 excluding the U.S.). Note that this last result suffers from the simultaneity problem discussed above. Another question, important in view of the U.S. debate, is whether the correlation between computer use and productivity merely reflects the correlation between computer production and productivity. To answer this question we would have liked to decompose the acceleration in productivity over this period into the contribution made by the contemporaneous production of computers as well as other

factors. Unfortunately, we do not have the contemporaneous data that we need. To get some sense of the kind of relationship that may exist, we did look at some results using data on IT production through 1996. The correlations between IT production and productivity tended to be rather small.

SUMMING UP

With the rapid growth in U.S. productivity in recent years, the debate about the contribution of information technology to productivity growth has shifted. There is no dispute about the efficiency gains in the production of computers and related equipment; instead, the debate between the believers in the New Economy and the skeptics centers on the benefits of using IT outside the IT production sector.

We have looked at some international evidence which suggests that there is some room for optimism about the benefits associated with the use of IT in the rest of the economy. While this conclusion must be regarded as tentative (for various reasons discussed earlier), this *Letter* illustrates the potential of using data outside the U.S. to analyze the contribution that recent technological changes may have made to productivity growth.

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Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise indicated, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period-to-period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period-to-period changes at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

Data Sources

National forecast data are provided by Standard and Poor's DRI and the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), and U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data are obtained from the Department of Labor (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Labor data. Because of the different methodology used and data available, this figure may not match those published by other sources.

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

JANUARY 2000

FORECAST DETAIL

Annual Forecast 1984-2003 Page 30

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Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise indicated, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	993.8	990.5	986.6	988.5	996.7	1,010.7	1,037.5	1,068.1	1,098.4	1,131.0
% Ch	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%
National (Millions)	238.7	240.9	243.1	245.3	247.7	250.3	253.0	255.7	258.4	260.9
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	17.5385	16.4235	15.905	15.759	15.863	16.423	16.741	17.197	17.575	17.690
% Ch	-2.5%	-6.4%	-3.2%	-0.9%	0.7%	3.5%	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	3,761.0	3,757.0	3,809.0	3,910.0	4,041.0	4,158.0	4,110.0	4,038.0	3,997.0	3,964.0
% Ch	2.5%	-0.1%	1.4%	2.7%	3.4%	2.9%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-1.0%	-0.8%
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	7.105	7.345	7.307	7.611	7.389	7.358	7.644	7.887	8.277	8.478
% Ch	-1.7%	3.4%	-0.5%	4.2%	-2.9%	-0.4%	3.9%	3.2%	4.9%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	2,086.0	2,105.0	2,123.0	2,168.0	2,150.0	2,162.0	2,163.0	2,210.0	2,237.0	2,264.0
% Ch	2.3%	0.9%	0.9%	2.1%	-0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	2.2%	1.2%	1.2%
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	-8.149	-12.390	-12.541	-6.249	-0.251	4.984	17.628	21.365	20.977	23.411
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho	4,337	4,164	3,409	3,334	4,674	5,831	6,600	9,584	11,457	12,766
% Ch	-4.6%	-4.0%	-18.1%	-2.2%	40.2%	24.8%	13.2%	45.2%	19.5%	11.4%
National (Millions)	1.741	1.812	1.631	1.488	1.382	1.203	1.009	1.201	1.292	1.446
% Ch	-1.4%	4.0%	-10.0%	-8.7%	-7.1%	-12.9%	-16.2%	19.1%	7.5%	12.0%
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	3,212	3,157	2,744	2,981	3,711	4,786	5,662	7,900	8,939	9,420
% Ch	-10.5%	-1.7%	-13.1%	8.6%	24.5%	29.0%	18.3%	39.5%	13.1%	5.4%
National (Millions)	1.071	1.182	1.154	1.083	1.006	0.901	0.835	1.032	1.131	1.191
% Ch	-2.5%	10.4%	-2.4%	-6.2%	-7.1%	-10.5%	-7.3%	23.6%	9.6%	5.4%
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	1,125	1,007	665	353	963	1,046	938	1,684	2,518	3,346
% Ch	17.1%	-10.5%	-33.9%	-47.0%	173.2%	8.6%	-10.3%	79.6%	49.5%	32.9%
National (Millions)	0.671	0.630	0.476	0.405	0.376	0.303	0.174	0.170	0.161	0.255
% Ch	0.4%	-6.1%	-24.3%	-15.0%	-7.2%	-19.5%	-42.6%	-2.4%	-5.1%	58.3%
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	318.7	322.1	324.8	327.1	330.1	334.8	339.8	347.4	356.9	368.7
% Ch	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	1,159.9	1,186.7	1,211.0	1,231.0	1,251.8	1,273.5	1,292.6	1,309.8	1,326.4	1,342.1
% Ch	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
National (Millions)	263.4	265.8	268.4	270.8	273.2	275.7	278.2	280.7	283.2	285.6
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	17.915	18.482	18.599	19.188	19.897	19.838	19.938	19.969	19.977	19.957
% Ch	1.3%	3.2%	0.6%	3.2%	3.7%	-0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%
National (Thousands)	3,935.0	3,911.0	3,892.0	3,880.0	3,874.0	3,872.0	3,876.0	3,885.0	3,901.0	3,925.0
% Ch	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	8.553	8.679	8.953	9.105	9.488	9.421	9.568	9.704	9.836	9.964
% Ch	0.9%	1.5%	3.2%	1.7%	4.2%	-0.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	2,291.0	2,318.0	2,345.0	2,372.0	2,399.0	2,424.0	2,446.0	2,467.0	2,487.0	2,507.0
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	19.563	16.982	14.572	9.966	10.416	11.289	8.746	6.931	6.401	5.765
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho	9,359	9,221	8,853	10,113	10,324	11,054	10,355	9,942	9,806	9,899
% Ch	-26.7%	-1.5%	-4.0%	14.2%	2.1%	7.1%	-6.3%	-4.0%	-1.4%	0.9%
National (Millions)	1.361	1.469	1.475	1.621	1.676	1.599	1.536	1.629	1.735	1.767
% Ch	-5.9%	7.9%	0.4%	9.9%	3.4%	-4.6%	-3.9%	6.1%	6.5%	1.8%
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	7,280	7,848	7,654	9,033	9,185	9,905	9,530	9,241	9,123	9,232
% Ch	-22.7%	7.8%	-2.5%	18.0%	1.7%	7.8%	-3.8%	-3.0%	-1.3%	1.2%
National (Millions)	1.082	1.154	1.136	1.278	1.340	1.264	1.215	1.256	1.310	1.332
% Ch	-9.2%	6.7%	-1.6%	12.4%	4.9%	-5.7%	-3.9%	3.4%	4.3%	1.7%
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	2,079	1,373	1,200	1,079	1,138	1,149	825	701	683	666
% Ch	-37.9%	-34.0%	-12.6%	-10.0%	5.5%	1.0%	-28.2%	-15.1%	-2.5%	-2.5%
National (Millions)	0.279	0.314	0.338	0.344	0.335	0.335	0.321	0.373	0.426	0.435
% Ch	9.4%	12.7%	7.6%	1.6%	-2.4%	-0.2%	-4.1%	16.3%	14.1%	2.2%
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	377.8	386.2	393.7	402.3	411.3	421.0	430.2	439.0	447.5	456.0
% Ch	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	4,213.0	4,452.9	4,742.5	5,108.3	5,489.1	5,803.3	5,986.2	6,319.0	6,642.3	7,054.3
% Ch	7.1%	5.7%	6.5%	7.7%	7.5%	5.7%	3.2%	5.6%	5.1%	6.2%
1996 Chain-Weighted	5,717.0	5,912.4	6,113.3	6,368.3	6,591.8	6,707.9	6,676.4	6,880.1	7,062.6	7,347.7
% Ch	3.8%	3.4%	3.4%	4.2%	3.5%	1.8%	-0.5%	3.1%	2.7%	4.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	11,577	11,851	12,422	13,354	14,721	16,055	16,825	18,382	20,105	21,399
% Ch	5.6%	2.4%	4.8%	7.5%	10.2%	9.1%	4.8%	9.3%	9.4%	6.4%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	11,119	11,377	11,838	12,722	13,863	15,081	16,026	17,581	19,040	20,706
% Ch	6.2%	2.3%	4.1%	7.5%	9.0%	8.8%	6.3%	9.7%	8.3%	8.7%
National (Billions)	3,515	3,712	3,963	4,272	4,600	4,903	5,085	5,390	5,610	5,888
% Ch	7.3%	5.6%	6.7%	7.8%	7.7%	6.6%	3.7%	6.0%	4.1%	5.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1996 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	16,308	16,296	16,453	17,022	17,982	18,749	18,923	20,061	21,431	22,357
% Ch	2.1%	-0.1%	1.0%	3.5%	5.6%	4.3%	0.9%	6.0%	6.8%	4.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	15,662	15,645	15,680	16,217	16,934	17,610	18,024	19,187	20,296	21,632
% Ch	2.7%	-0.1%	0.2%	3.4%	4.4%	4.0%	2.4%	6.5%	5.8%	6.6%
National (Billions)	4,951	5,105	5,249	5,447	5,619	5,726	5,720	5,883	5,980	6,152
% Ch	3.8%	3.1%	2.8%	3.8%	3.2%	1.9%	-0.1%	2.9%	1.7%	2.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$										
Idaho	11,649	11,965	12,591	13,510	14,769	15,884	16,217	17,208	18,302	18,918
% Ch	5.3%	2.7%	5.2%	7.3%	9.3%	7.5%	2.1%	6.1%	6.4%	3.4%
National	14,723	15,410	16,301	17,414	18,571	19,588	20,099	21,077	21,709	22,565
% Ch	6.4%	4.7%	5.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.5%	2.6%	4.9%	3.0%	3.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1996 \$										
Idaho	16,409	16,453	16,677	17,221	18,041	18,551	18,240	18,781	19,510	19,766
% Ch	1.8%	0.3%	1.4%	3.3%	4.8%	2.8%	-1.7%	3.0%	3.9%	1.3%
National	20,740	21,191	21,592	22,203	22,687	22,876	22,606	23,004	23,142	23,577
% Ch	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	2.8%	2.2%	0.8%	-1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	1.9%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	16,648	17,183	17,620	18,337	18,893	19,760	20,556	21,477	21,962	22,723
% Ch	3.7%	3.2%	2.5%	4.1%	3.0%	4.6%	4.0%	4.5%	2.3%	3.5%
National	20,489	21,283	22,267	23,314	24,070	25,178	26,089	27,466	27,872	28,358
% Ch	4.3%	3.9%	4.6%	4.7%	3.2%	4.6%	3.6%	5.3%	1.5%	1.7%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	7,400.6	7,813.2	8,318.4	8,790.2	9,299.2	9,997.4	10,551.6	11,184.9	11,939.2	12,679.9
% Ch	4.9%	5.6%	6.5%	5.7%	5.8%	7.5%	5.5%	6.0%	6.7%	6.2%
1996 Chain-Weighted	7,543.8	7,813.2	8,159.4	8,515.6	8,875.7	9,343.0	9,677.4	10,096.6	10,579.1	10,979.4
% Ch	2.7%	3.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	5.3%	3.6%	4.3%	4.8%	3.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	22,869	24,174	25,217	26,986	28,582	30,767	32,708	34,688	36,899	39,177
% Ch	6.9%	5.7%	4.3%	7.0%	5.9%	7.6%	6.3%	6.1%	6.4%	6.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	22,073	23,298	24,548	26,067	27,633	29,854	31,645	33,622	35,817	38,082
% Ch	6.6%	5.6%	5.4%	6.2%	6.0%	8.0%	6.0%	6.2%	6.5%	6.3%
National (Billions)	6,201	6,547	6,937	7,391	7,790	8,290	8,768	9,260	9,840	10,431
% Ch	5.3%	5.6%	6.0%	6.5%	5.4%	6.4%	5.8%	5.6%	6.3%	6.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1996 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	23,359	24,172	24,736	26,190	27,259	28,642	29,964	31,309	32,684	33,911
% Ch	4.5%	3.5%	2.3%	5.9%	4.1%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	3.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	22,545	23,297	24,079	25,298	26,353	27,792	28,990	30,346	31,725	32,962
% Ch	4.2%	3.3%	3.4%	5.1%	4.2%	5.5%	4.3%	4.7%	4.5%	3.9%
National (Billions)	6,334	6,547	6,805	7,173	7,430	7,718	8,033	8,358	8,716	9,029
% Ch	3.0%	3.4%	3.9%	5.4%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%	3.6%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$										
Idaho	19,715	20,369	20,823	21,921	22,831	24,158	25,302	26,481	27,818	29,189
% Ch	4.2%	3.3%	2.2%	5.3%	4.2%	5.8%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%
National	23,543	24,630	25,851	27,292	28,508	30,070	31,518	32,989	34,749	36,518
% Ch	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.6%	4.5%	5.5%	4.8%	4.7%	5.3%	5.1%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1996 \$										
Idaho	20,137	20,369	20,426	21,275	21,774	22,489	23,180	23,902	24,641	25,266
% Ch	1.9%	1.1%	0.3%	4.2%	2.3%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	2.5%
National	24,049	24,630	25,358	26,489	27,191	27,995	28,875	29,776	30,781	31,610
% Ch	2.0%	2.4%	3.0%	4.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	2.7%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	23,620	24,110	24,812	25,824	26,945	28,455	29,476	30,732	32,085	33,536
% Ch	3.9%	2.1%	2.9%	4.1%	4.3%	5.6%	3.6%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%
National	29,224	30,323	31,700	33,300	34,713	36,281	38,047	39,843	41,732	43,710
% Ch	3.1%	3.8%	4.5%	5.0%	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	5,883	5,930	6,171	6,704	7,247	7,971	8,533	9,307	9,991	10,916
% Ch	5.3%	0.8%	4.1%	8.6%	8.1%	10.0%	7.1%	9.1%	7.3%	9.3%
National (Billions)	1,995	2,114	2,270	2,453	2,597	2,755	2,824	2,983	3,085	3,237
% Ch	7.6%	6.0%	7.4%	8.0%	5.9%	6.1%	2.5%	5.6%	3.4%	4.9%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	303	331	443	471	683	771	601	603	839	410
% Ch	-12.3%	9.0%	33.9%	6.4%	45.1%	12.8%	-22.1%	0.3%	39.3%	-51.2%
National (Billions)	22	23	29	26	32	31	26	33	30	32
% Ch	-0.5%	6.8%	26.1%	-10.2%	23.3%	-3.0%	-15.3%	23.9%	-7.8%	6.0%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	1,128	1,171	1,249	1,368	1,483	1,563	1,515	1,833	2,139	2,342
% Ch	8.0%	3.8%	6.7%	9.5%	8.4%	5.4%	-3.1%	21.0%	16.7%	9.5%
National (Billions)	246	256	275	313	330	350	358	402	432	445
% Ch	8.7%	4.1%	7.5%	13.8%	5.4%	6.1%	2.3%	12.3%	7.5%	3.0%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	2,338	2,393	2,444	2,587	2,912	3,122	3,254	3,367	3,554	3,925
% Ch	6.6%	2.3%	2.1%	5.9%	12.5%	7.2%	4.3%	3.5%	5.6%	10.4%
National (Billions)	683	718	758	824	932	987	1,006	999	1,019	1,087
% Ch	7.4%	5.1%	5.6%	8.8%	13.1%	5.9%	2.0%	-0.8%	2.1%	6.7%
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	818	838	888	943	1,029	1,143	1,265	1,415	1,591	1,725
% Ch	7.2%	2.5%	6.0%	6.2%	9.1%	11.2%	10.7%	11.8%	12.5%	8.4%
National (Billions)	282	298	319	336	361	390	416	450	483	507
% Ch	7.7%	5.7%	6.9%	5.4%	7.1%	8.2%	6.6%	8.2%	7.4%	5.1%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	1,440	1,522	1,572	1,680	1,812	1,972	2,192	2,442	2,626	2,777
% Ch	8.1%	5.7%	3.3%	6.9%	7.9%	8.8%	11.2%	11.4%	7.5%	5.8%
National (Billions)	421	449	469	497	540	594	670	752	799	834
% Ch	7.0%	6.7%	4.4%	6.0%	8.7%	10.0%	12.7%	12.2%	6.2%	4.4%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	417	434	454	525	587	641	704	756	817	900
% Ch	10.6%	4.1%	4.5%	15.7%	11.8%	9.2%	9.8%	7.5%	8.0%	10.2%
National (Billions)	134	146	157	177	192	204	215	227	238	254
% Ch	12.8%	8.9%	7.8%	12.8%	8.3%	6.3%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	6.8%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	86	101	110	127	142	154	169	173	183	204
% Ch	8.9%	18.4%	8.9%	14.7%	12.3%	8.6%	9.2%	2.8%	5.3%	11.8%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

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PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	11,725	12,316	13,109	13,971	15,030	16,405	17,357	18,494	19,757	21,096
% Ch	7.4%	5.0%	6.4%	6.6%	7.6%	9.1%	5.8%	6.6%	6.8%	6.8%
National (Billions)	3,425	3,627	3,889	4,191	4,470	4,770	5,057	5,361	5,726	6,098
% Ch	5.8%	5.9%	7.2%	7.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.0%	6.0%	6.8%	6.5%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	496	585	344	583	620	577	727	730	740	742
% Ch	21.1%	17.9%	-41.1%	69.5%	6.3%	-6.8%	25.9%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%
National (Billions)	22	34	30	25	25	23	21	21	19	18
% Ch	-30.5%	54.3%	-13.3%	-14.3%	-0.5%	-10.0%	-9.0%	-0.5%	-6.8%	-4.8%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	2,264	2,337	2,408	2,602	2,819	3,002	3,153	3,392	3,695	3,961
% Ch	-3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	8.0%	8.4%	6.5%	5.0%	7.6%	9.0%	7.2%
National (Billions)	476	510	551	595	638	690	724	776	843	901
% Ch	6.9%	7.4%	8.0%	7.9%	7.2%	8.2%	4.9%	7.2%	8.6%	6.9%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	4,377	4,650	5,034	5,350	5,493	5,881	6,237	6,484	6,806	7,110
% Ch	11.5%	6.2%	8.3%	6.3%	2.7%	7.1%	6.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.5%
National (Billions)	1,164	1,238	1,327	1,427	1,477	1,575	1,657	1,710	1,789	1,865
% Ch	7.1%	6.3%	7.2%	7.5%	3.5%	6.6%	5.2%	3.2%	4.6%	4.3%
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	1,714	1,728	1,681	1,722	1,796	1,932	2,022	2,128	2,260	2,397
% Ch	-0.6%	0.8%	-2.7%	2.4%	4.3%	7.6%	4.6%	5.3%	6.2%	6.1%
National (Billions)	497	490	475	486	501	523	547	572	606	640
% Ch	-2.1%	-1.4%	-3.0%	2.1%	3.2%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	5.9%	5.6%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	3,012	3,285	3,394	3,537	3,672	3,904	4,179	4,467	4,703	4,984
% Ch	8.5%	9.1%	3.3%	4.2%	3.8%	6.3%	7.0%	6.9%	5.3%	6.0%
National (Billions)	886	929	962	983	1,016	1,069	1,141	1,216	1,279	1,354
% Ch	6.2%	4.8%	3.6%	2.2%	3.4%	5.2%	6.7%	6.6%	5.2%	5.9%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	949	987	1,045	1,099	1,188	1,296	1,355	1,426	1,515	1,602
% Ch	5.5%	4.0%	5.8%	5.2%	8.2%	9.0%	4.6%	5.2%	6.2%	5.8%
National (Billions)	269	280	298	316	338	361	378	396	422	445
% Ch	5.8%	4.3%	6.2%	6.2%	7.0%	6.6%	4.9%	4.8%	6.3%	5.6%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	230	260	292	320	341	362	389	419	453	489
% Ch	12.9%	12.9%	12.2%	9.5%	6.7%	6.2%	7.5%	7.8%	8.1%	7.9%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	335,909	328,271	333,449	348,268	366,016	385,332	398,118	416,605	436,734	461,160
% Ch	1.7%	-2.3%	1.6%	4.4%	5.1%	5.3%	3.3%	4.6%	4.8%	5.6%
National (Thousands)	97,387	99,344	101,953	105,202	107,883	109,404	108,255	108,591	110,692	114,135
% Ch	3.2%	2.0%	2.6%	3.2%	2.5%	1.4%	-1.1%	0.3%	1.9%	3.1%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	73,580	69,608	70,345	75,624	80,312	85,477	86,521	90,495	96,081	103,289
% Ch	0.3%	-5.4%	1.1%	7.5%	6.2%	6.4%	1.2%	4.6%	6.2%	7.5%
National (Thousands)	24,843	24,536	24,673	25,123	25,253	24,909	23,749	23,232	23,351	23,906
% Ch	0.5%	-1.2%	0.6%	1.8%	0.5%	-1.4%	-4.7%	-2.2%	0.5%	2.4%
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	54,660	52,103	54,056	58,139	60,572	62,888	63,219	65,751	69,251	71,887
% Ch	0.1%	-4.7%	3.7%	7.6%	4.2%	3.8%	0.5%	4.0%	5.3%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	19,250	18,948	18,998	19,315	19,391	19,075	18,405	18,106	18,076	18,323
% Ch	-0.6%	-1.6%	0.3%	1.7%	0.4%	-1.6%	-3.5%	-1.6%	-0.2%	1.4%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	26,759	25,524	26,831	29,560	32,176	34,065	33,144	34,793	37,497	40,635
% Ch	-2.9%	-4.6%	5.1%	10.2%	8.9%	5.9%	-2.7%	5.0%	7.8%	8.4%
National (Thousands)	11,458	11,195	11,154	11,363	11,394	11,107	10,568	10,279	10,222	10,448
% Ch	-0.2%	-2.3%	-0.4%	1.9%	0.3%	-2.5%	-4.9%	-2.7%	-0.6%	2.2%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	13,506	13,240	13,379	13,984	14,747	14,897	13,470	14,004	14,408	15,521
% Ch	-5.0%	-2.0%	1.1%	4.5%	5.5%	1.0%	-9.6%	4.0%	2.9%	7.7%
National (Thousands)	711	724	754	768	757	733	675	680	709	754
% Ch	-0.9%	1.8%	4.1%	1.8%	-1.4%	-3.1%	-7.9%	0.7%	4.3%	6.3%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc.										
Idaho	2,783	2,761	2,804	2,878	3,276	3,387	3,291	3,199	3,364	3,853
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.8%	1.6%	2.7%	13.8%	3.4%	-2.8%	-2.8%	5.2%	14.5%
National (Thousands)	2,021	1,977	1,954	1,996	2,014	1,975	1,877	1,843	1,856	1,920
% Ch	-0.1%	-2.2%	-1.2%	2.2%	0.9%	-1.9%	-5.0%	-1.8%	0.7%	3.4%
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	8,528	7,652	8,422	9,577	11,096	12,596	13,197	14,476	16,271	17,114
% Ch	-2.7%	-10.3%	10.1%	13.7%	15.9%	13.5%	4.8%	9.7%	12.4%	5.2%
National (Thousands)	4,054	3,864	3,777	3,853	3,869	3,768	3,591	3,457	3,456	3,560
% Ch	-0.8%	-4.7%	-2.2%	2.0%	0.4%	-2.6%	-4.7%	-3.7%	0.0%	3.0%
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	1,941	1,871	2,226	3,121	3,057	3,185	3,186	3,115	3,453	4,147
% Ch	7.7%	-3.6%	19.0%	40.2%	-2.0%	4.2%	0.0%	-2.2%	10.9%	20.1%
National (Thousands)	4,672	4,631	4,669	4,747	4,755	4,632	4,426	4,299	4,200	4,214
% Ch	0.5%	-0.9%	0.8%	1.7%	0.2%	-2.6%	-4.4%	-2.9%	-2.3%	0.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	477,370	492,556	508,740	521,536	539,118	558,615	571,311	584,765	599,087	612,550
% Ch	3.5%	3.2%	3.3%	2.5%	3.4%	3.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	117,188	119,597	122,677	125,845	128,772	131,480	132,904	134,550	137,205	139,514
% Ch	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	103,401	106,563	109,904	111,246	113,562	116,146	117,820	119,717	122,760	125,896
% Ch	0.1%	3.1%	3.1%	1.2%	2.1%	2.3%	1.4%	1.6%	2.5%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	24,275	24,495	24,961	25,412	25,481	25,665	25,314	24,924	24,893	24,960
% Ch	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	1.8%	0.3%	0.7%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.1%	0.3%
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	71,044	72,906	74,611	76,121	76,131	77,219	78,954	81,291	84,595	87,674
% Ch	-1.2%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	3.0%	4.1%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	18,526	18,496	18,675	18,806	18,543	18,444	18,121	17,715	17,529	17,451
% Ch	1.1%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.7%	-1.4%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-2.2%	-1.0%	-0.4%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	42,131	44,068	45,535	47,174	47,141	48,105	49,618	51,068	53,584	56,008
% Ch	3.7%	4.6%	3.3%	3.6%	-0.1%	2.0%	3.1%	2.9%	4.9%	4.5%
National (Thousands)	10,684	10,790	11,010	11,206	11,103	11,087	10,908	10,671	10,638	10,666
% Ch	2.3%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	-0.9%	-0.1%	-1.6%	-2.2%	-0.3%	0.3%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	14,795	14,445	14,240	13,733	13,403	12,829	12,105	11,738	11,479	11,187
% Ch	-4.7%	-2.4%	-1.4%	-3.6%	-2.4%	-4.3%	-5.6%	-3.0%	-2.2%	-2.5%
National (Thousands)	769	779	796	813	829	821	802	799	822	842
% Ch	2.0%	1.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	-0.9%	-2.3%	-0.3%	2.8%	2.4%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc.										
Idaho	4,220	4,340	4,414	4,335	4,529	4,491	4,427	4,380	4,442	4,511
% Ch	9.5%	2.8%	1.7%	-1.8%	4.5%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.1%	1.4%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,977	1,993	2,031	2,071	2,081	2,099	2,040	1,968	1,944	1,930
% Ch	3.0%	0.8%	1.9%	2.0%	0.5%	0.9%	-2.8%	-3.5%	-1.2%	-0.7%
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	18,192	20,266	21,584	23,308	23,152	24,553	26,766	28,205	30,327	32,503
% Ch	6.3%	11.4%	6.5%	8.0%	-0.7%	6.1%	9.0%	5.4%	7.5%	7.2%
National (Thousands)	3,692	3,775	3,857	3,914	3,810	3,831	3,852	3,797	3,815	3,867
% Ch	3.7%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	-2.6%	0.6%	0.5%	-1.4%	0.5%	1.4%
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	4,923	5,018	5,296	5,797	6,057	6,232	6,321	6,745	7,336	7,808
% Ch	18.7%	1.9%	5.5%	9.5%	4.5%	2.9%	1.4%	6.7%	8.8%	6.4%
National (Thousands)	4,246	4,243	4,326	4,408	4,383	4,335	4,215	4,107	4,057	4,027
% Ch	0.7%	-0.1%	1.9%	1.9%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-2.8%	-2.6%	-1.2%	-0.8%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
MANUFACTURING (continued)										
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27,901	26,579	27,225	28,579	28,396	28,824	30,075	30,958	31,754	31,252
% Ch	3.2%	-4.7%	2.4%	5.0%	-0.6%	1.5%	4.3%	2.9%	2.6%	-1.6%
National (Thousands)	7,791	7,753	7,845	7,952	7,997	7,968	7,837	7,827	7,854	7,875
% Ch	-1.3%	-0.5%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16,580	15,412	16,099	17,336	16,984	16,805	17,487	17,819	18,564	18,020
% Ch	-0.3%	-7.0%	4.5%	7.7%	-2.0%	-1.1%	4.1%	1.9%	4.2%	-2.9%
National (Thousands)	1,601	1,607	1,617	1,626	1,645	1,661	1,667	1,662	1,680	1,679
% Ch	-0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.4%	-0.3%	1.1%	-0.1%
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10,942	9,867	10,612	11,331	11,225	11,065	11,747	12,094	12,532	11,705
% Ch	1.9%	-9.8%	7.5%	6.8%	-0.9%	-1.4%	6.2%	3.0%	3.6%	-6.6%
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	5,638	5,544	5,487	6,004	5,759	5,740	5,740	5,725	6,033	6,314
% Ch	-4.1%	-1.7%	-1.0%	9.4%	-4.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%	5.4%	4.7%
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.										
Idaho	5,984	5,946	6,067	6,373	6,592	6,976	7,179	7,172	7,145	7,089
% Ch	9.3%	-0.6%	2.0%	5.0%	3.4%	5.8%	2.9%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.8%
National (Thousands)	2,097	2,123	2,177	2,232	2,251	2,266	2,223	2,197	2,209	2,230
% Ch	2.3%	1.2%	2.5%	2.5%	0.9%	0.6%	-1.9%	-1.2%	0.5%	0.9%
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	3,573	3,335	3,273	3,536	3,523	3,554	3,903	4,277	4,250	4,135
% Ch	2.1%	-6.6%	-1.9%	8.0%	-0.3%	0.9%	9.8%	9.6%	-0.6%	-2.7%
National (Thousands)	1,044	1,021	1,025	1,057	1,074	1,086	1,076	1,084	1,081	1,057
% Ch	-0.5%	-2.2%	0.4%	3.2%	1.6%	1.1%	-0.9%	0.8%	-0.3%	-2.2%
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1,765	1,886	1,786	1,335	1,297	1,488	1,505	1,690	1,795	2,008
% Ch	22.6%	6.9%	-5.3%	-25.3%	-2.8%	14.8%	1.1%	12.3%	6.2%	11.9%
National (Thousands)	3,049	3,002	3,026	3,037	3,027	2,955	2,871	2,883	2,885	2,910
% Ch	-4.3%	-1.6%	0.8%	0.3%	-0.3%	-2.4%	-2.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%
MINING										
Idaho	3,852	2,893	2,568	3,280	3,673	3,873	3,086	2,605	2,199	2,419
%Ch	-7.8%	-24.9%	-11.2%	27.7%	12.0%	5.4%	-20.3%	-15.6%	-15.6%	10.0%
National (Thousands)	927	777	717	712	691	709	689	634	609	601
%Ch	-4.0%	-16.1%	-7.7%	-0.7%	-3.0%	2.6%	-2.8%	-8.0%	-3.9%	-1.5%
METAL MINING										
Idaho	2,599	1,919	1,595	2,140	2,612	2,754	1,994	1,453	1,007	1,211
%Ch	-7.3%	-26.2%	-16.9%	34.2%	22.1%	5.5%	-27.6%	-27.1%	-30.7%	20.2%
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	1,253	973	973	1,140	1,061	1,119	1,092	1,152	1,192	1,208
% Ch	-8.8%	-22.3%	0.0%	17.2%	-6.9%	5.4%	-2.4%	5.5%	3.5%	1.4%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MANUFACTURING (continued)										
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	28,913	28,837	29,076	28,947	28,990	29,114	29,336	30,223	31,011	31,666
% Ch	-7.5%	-0.3%	0.8%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	7,842	7,707	7,665	7,600	7,440	7,357	7,213	7,044	6,891	6,785
% Ch	-0.4%	-1.7%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-2.1%	-1.1%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-1.5%
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	17,506	17,465	17,659	17,288	17,291	17,218	17,483	17,843	18,075	18,298
% Ch	-2.9%	-0.2%	1.1%	-2.1%	0.0%	-0.4%	1.5%	2.1%	1.3%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	1,693	1,692	1,685	1,683	1,677	1,674	1,667	1,638	1,604	1,586
% Ch	0.8%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-1.7%	-2.0%	-1.1%
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10,864	10,680	10,551	9,996	9,958	9,795	9,971	10,155	10,295	10,421
% Ch	-7.2%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-5.3%	-0.4%	-1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	6,642	6,785	7,107	7,292	7,333	7,423	7,512	7,688	7,780	7,877
% Ch	5.2%	2.2%	4.7%	2.6%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%	1.2%	1.2%
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.										
Idaho	7,118	7,191	7,215	7,441	7,393	7,617	7,550	7,787	8,052	8,236
% Ch	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	3.1%	-0.6%	3.0%	-0.9%	3.1%	3.4%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	2,239	2,224	2,235	2,242	2,221	2,215	2,196	2,155	2,115	2,089
% Ch	0.4%	-0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	-0.9%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-1.2%
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	2,345	2,333	2,285	2,358	2,302	2,236	2,147	2,303	2,460	2,594
% Ch	-43.3%	-0.5%	-2.1%	3.2%	-2.4%	-2.8%	-4.0%	7.3%	6.8%	5.4%
National (Thousands)	1,038	1,034	1,036	1,043	1,034	1,026	1,015	991	970	957
% Ch	-1.8%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.4%
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1,944	1,848	1,917	1,860	2,004	2,042	2,156	2,289	2,424	2,538
% Ch	-3.2%	-4.9%	3.8%	-3.0%	7.7%	1.9%	5.6%	6.2%	5.9%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	2,872	2,757	2,709	2,632	2,509	2,442	2,336	2,260	2,202	2,154
% Ch	-1.3%	-4.0%	-1.7%	-2.8%	-4.7%	-2.7%	-4.3%	-3.2%	-2.6%	-2.2%
MINING										
Idaho	2,726	3,063	3,098	2,903	2,582	2,433	2,354	2,279	2,253	2,252
%Ch	12.7%	12.4%	1.2%	-6.3%	-11.1%	-5.8%	-3.2%	-3.2%	-1.2%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	581	580	597	590	535	539	542	513	498	480
%Ch	-3.3%	-0.1%	2.9%	-1.1%	-9.2%	0.7%	0.6%	-5.5%	-2.9%	-3.5%
METAL MINING										
Idaho	1,593	1,848	1,843	1,693	1,427	1,286	1,251	1,196	1,156	1,143
%Ch	31.6%	16.0%	-0.3%	-8.2%	-15.7%	-9.9%	-2.7%	-4.4%	-3.3%	-1.2%
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	1,133	1,215	1,256	1,210	1,155	1,147	1,102	1,083	1,096	1,109
% Ch	-6.2%	7.2%	3.4%	-3.6%	-4.6%	-0.7%	-3.9%	-1.8%	1.2%	1.2%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

EMPLOYMENT

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
GOODS PRODUCING (continued)										
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	15,067	14,612	13,721	14,205	16,067	18,716	20,216	22,139	24,631	28,983
% Ch	3.6%	-3.0%	-6.1%	3.5%	13.1%	16.5%	8.0%	9.5%	11.3%	17.7%
National (Thousands)	4,667	4,810	4,958	5,096	5,171	5,125	4,655	4,492	4,665	4,982
% Ch	6.6%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	1.5%	-0.9%	-9.2%	-3.5%	3.9%	6.8%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	262,330	258,663	263,104	272,644	285,704	299,854	311,597	326,110	340,653	357,870
% Ch	2.1%	-1.4%	1.7%	3.6%	4.8%	5.0%	3.9%	4.7%	4.5%	5.1%
National (Thousands)	72,544	74,809	77,280	80,079	82,630	84,495	84,506	85,359	87,341	90,229
% Ch	4.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%	3.3%
FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	23,671	18,878	19,125	19,270	19,291	19,838	20,626	21,457	22,756	24,101
% Ch	0.9%	-20.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.1%	2.8%	4.0%	4.0%	6.1%	5.9%
National (Thousands)	5,948	6,272	6,533	6,629	6,669	6,709	6,647	6,602	6,757	6,895
% Ch	4.7%	5.4%	4.2%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	-0.9%	-0.7%	2.3%	2.0%
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	19,281	18,282	17,920	18,487	19,257	19,788	20,031	20,342	20,879	21,876
% Ch	1.1%	-5.2%	-2.0%	3.2%	4.2%	2.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%	4.8%
National (Thousands)	5,233	5,247	5,362	5,512	5,614	5,776	5,755	5,718	5,811	5,985
% Ch	1.5%	0.3%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	2.9%	-0.4%	-0.6%	1.6%	3.0%
TRADE										
Idaho	84,148	83,886	84,892	87,339	93,122	97,089	100,987	105,894	109,372	116,688
% Ch	1.4%	-0.3%	1.2%	2.9%	6.6%	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%	3.3%	6.7%
National (Thousands)	23,041	23,641	24,269	25,055	25,664	25,774	25,363	25,352	25,753	26,664
% Ch	4.4%	2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	2.4%	0.4%	-1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	3.5%
SERVICES										
Idaho	65,060	66,655	67,956	71,913	76,161	81,750	85,621	90,396	97,221	102,832
% Ch	4.1%	2.5%	2.0%	5.8%	5.9%	7.3%	4.7%	5.6%	7.6%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	21,927	22,957	24,109	25,500	26,904	27,930	28,335	29,047	30,193	31,575
% Ch	5.7%	4.7%	5.0%	5.8%	5.5%	3.8%	1.5%	2.5%	3.9%	4.6%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	58,380	59,135	61,123	63,156	65,184	68,334	71,423	74,562	76,843	78,878
% Ch	2.2%	1.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%	3.1%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	13,519	13,792	14,065	14,411	14,791	15,220	15,439	15,672	15,913	16,241
% Ch	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%
Idaho Education	32,317	32,845	33,422	34,572	35,603	37,263	38,840	40,454	42,027	42,726
% Ch	2.8%	1.6%	1.8%	3.4%	3.0%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	1.7%
Idaho Other	26,064	26,290	27,701	28,583	29,581	31,071	32,583	34,108	34,817	36,152
% Ch	1.4%	0.9%	5.4%	3.2%	3.5%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	2.1%	3.8%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	11,790	11,827	12,088	12,479	12,690	13,057	12,909	13,460	13,581	13,494
% Ch	0.3%	0.3%	2.2%	3.2%	1.7%	2.9%	-1.1%	4.3%	0.9%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	2,875	2,899	2,943	2,972	2,989	3,086	2,967	2,968	2,914	2,870
% Ch	2.4%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%	3.3%	-3.9%	0.0%	-1.8%	-1.5%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

EMPLOYMENT

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GOODS PRODUCING (continued)										
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	29,632	30,594	32,194	32,222	34,850	36,494	36,512	36,147	35,912	35,969
% Ch	2.2%	3.2%	5.2%	0.1%	8.2%	4.7%	0.0%	-1.0%	-0.7%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	5,168	5,418	5,689	6,016	6,402	6,682	6,651	6,697	6,865	7,028
% Ch	3.7%	4.8%	5.0%	5.7%	6.4%	4.4%	-0.5%	0.7%	2.5%	2.4%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	373,968	385,994	398,836	410,290	425,555	442,469	453,491	465,048	476,327	486,654
% Ch	4.5%	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%	3.7%	4.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	92,913	95,103	97,716	100,433	103,290	105,815	107,590	109,626	112,313	114,554
% Ch	3.0%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%
FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	24,970	25,176	25,394	22,925	23,559	23,376	23,308	23,552	23,810	24,088
% Ch	3.6%	0.8%	0.9%	-9.7%	2.8%	-0.8%	-0.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	6,808	6,911	7,108	7,388	7,570	7,628	7,745	7,901	8,084	8,242
% Ch	-1.3%	1.5%	2.8%	3.9%	2.5%	0.8%	1.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	22,704	23,404	24,244	25,493	26,894	27,989	28,428	28,800	29,138	29,472
% Ch	3.8%	3.1%	3.6%	5.2%	5.5%	4.1%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	6,134	6,254	6,408	6,611	6,824	6,996	7,108	7,238	7,403	7,532
% Ch	2.5%	2.0%	2.5%	3.2%	3.2%	2.5%	1.6%	1.8%	2.3%	1.7%
TRADE										
Idaho	121,402	125,180	129,002	132,602	136,245	140,711	145,085	149,725	154,277	158,398
% Ch	4.0%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	27,564	28,078	28,614	29,095	29,712	30,191	30,556	30,653	31,315	31,838
% Ch	3.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.3%	2.2%	1.7%
SERVICES										
Idaho	110,107	115,979	122,628	128,754	135,748	144,163	149,275	154,264	159,141	163,430
% Ch	7.1%	5.3%	5.7%	5.0%	5.4%	6.2%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	33,115	34,456	36,038	37,528	39,024	40,430	41,595	43,062	44,566	45,809
% Ch	4.9%	4.0%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%	2.8%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	81,673	83,358	84,529	87,717	90,275	92,580	94,330	95,557	96,825	98,121
% Ch	3.5%	2.1%	1.4%	3.8%	2.9%	2.6%	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	16,472	16,648	16,849	17,126	17,492	17,788	17,975	18,151	18,335	18,528
% Ch	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Idaho Education	44,838	45,827	46,015	47,888	49,394	50,907	52,187	53,169	54,206	55,291
% Ch	4.9%	2.2%	0.4%	4.1%	3.1%	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Idaho Other	36,835	37,531	38,514	39,829	40,881	41,674	42,143	42,389	42,619	42,830
% Ch	1.9%	1.9%	2.6%	3.4%	2.6%	1.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	13,112	12,897	13,038	12,799	12,835	13,648	13,065	13,150	13,137	13,146
% Ch	-2.8%	-1.6%	1.1%	-1.8%	0.3%	6.3%	-4.3%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	2,821	2,757	2,699	2,686	2,669	2,781	2,611	2,620	2,609	2,604
% Ch	-1.7%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-0.5%	-0.6%	4.2%	-6.1%	0.4%	-0.4%	-0.2%

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MISCELLANEOUS

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	418.5	448.0	423.0	456.2	524.2	553.0	590.9	667.9	723.9	766.2
% Ch	15.0%	7.1%	-5.6%	7.8%	14.9%	5.5%	6.8%	13.0%	8.4%	5.8%
National (Billions)	80.9	87.6	83.9	91.6	98.3	111.4	131.6	149.1	162.6	174.5
% Ch	5.4%	8.4%	-4.3%	9.2%	7.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	9.1%	7.3%
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.										
Gross Domestic Product	73.7	75.3	77.6	80.2	83.3	86.5	89.7	91.8	94.1	96.0
% Ch	3.2%	2.2%	3.0%	3.4%	3.8%	3.9%	3.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.1%
Consumption Expenditures	71.0	72.7	75.5	78.4	81.9	85.6	88.9	91.6	93.8	95.7
% Ch	3.4%	2.4%	3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	4.6%	3.8%	3.1%	2.4%	2.0%
Durable Goods	88.6	89.7	92.2	93.5	95.1	96.0	97.4	98.3	99.1	100.6
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	2.8%	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%
Nondurable Goods	77.3	77.0	79.7	82.3	86.3	91.0	93.8	95.2	96.1	96.8
% Ch	2.2%	-0.4%	3.4%	3.4%	4.8%	5.5%	3.1%	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%
Services	64.4	67.3	70.2	73.6	77.1	80.9	84.8	88.5	91.6	94.2
% Ch	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%	4.3%	3.5%	2.8%
Cons. Price Index (1982-84)	107.6	109.7	113.7	118.4	124.0	130.8	136.3	140.4	144.6	148.3
% Ch	3.5%	1.9%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%	5.4%	4.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
Federal Funds	8.10%	6.81%	6.66%	7.57%	9.22%	8.10%	5.69%	3.52%	3.02%	4.20%
Prime	9.93%	8.33%	8.20%	9.32%	10.87%	10.01%	8.46%	6.25%	6.00%	7.14%
Existing Home Mortgage	11.74%	10.25%	9.28%	9.31%	10.11%	10.04%	9.30%	8.11%	7.16%	7.47%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	7.48%	5.98%	5.78%	6.67%	8.11%	7.49%	5.38%	3.43%	3.00%	4.25%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
Lumber & Wood Products	83.6	90.5	95.3	95.5	94.7	92.3	85.9	90.8	91.5	96.2
% Ch	2.4%	8.3%	5.3%	0.2%	-0.8%	-2.6%	-6.9%	5.8%	0.8%	5.1%
Office & Computer Equip.	17.0	18.1	21.0	25.2	28.0	27.5	27.8	33.8	41.0	51.7
% Ch	19.8%	6.7%	15.9%	19.9%	11.2%	-1.9%	1.1%	21.4%	21.2%	26.1%
Electrical Machinery	33.1	34.4	36.6	39.9	41.5	42.5	43.4	48.4	53.0	63.2
% Ch	2.6%	3.7%	6.6%	9.1%	3.9%	2.3%	2.1%	11.6%	9.4%	19.3%
Electronic Components	11.5	12.3	14.5	16.3	18.2	20.1	22.5	27.8	31.8	42.2
% Ch	1.6%	7.3%	17.4%	12.7%	11.5%	10.4%	12.2%	23.7%	14.3%	32.6%
Food	84.3	86.5	88.8	90.0	91.0	92.1	93.4	94.9	96.8	98.4
% Ch	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	1.6%
Paper	77.1	81.2	83.6	86.2	87.7	88.2	89.0	91.9	95.6	99.7
% Ch	-1.4%	5.3%	3.0%	3.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	3.3%	4.0%	4.2%
Agricultural Chemicals	78.9	73.1	82.6	87.9	95.0	98.1	95.4	97.7	98.5	98.2
% Ch	-5.8%	-7.4%	13.1%	6.4%	8.1%	3.3%	-2.8%	2.5%	0.8%	-0.4%
Metals & Minerals Mining	69.5	70.2	73.4	80.4	85.2	89.3	86.4	90.7	91.5	95.3
% Ch	1.4%	1.0%	4.5%	9.5%	6.0%	4.8%	-3.3%	5.0%	0.8%	4.2%

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JANUARY 2001

MISCELLANEOUS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	835.6	910.5	941.3	999.6	1,093.0	1,160.5	1,237.6	1,314.2	1,398.1	1,492.7
% Ch	9.1%	9.0%	3.4%	6.2%	9.3%	6.2%	6.6%	6.2%	6.4%	6.8%
National (Billions)	184.5	190.4	196.8	209.1	229.3	243.1	259.4	275.9	294.1	314.7
% Ch	5.7%	3.2%	3.3%	6.3%	9.7%	6.0%	6.7%	6.4%	6.6%	7.0%
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.										
Gross Domestic Product	98.1	100.0	101.9	103.2	104.8	107.0	109.0	110.8	112.8	115.5
% Ch	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	2.3%
Consumption Expenditures	97.9	100.0	101.9	103.0	104.8	107.4	109.2	110.8	112.9	115.5
% Ch	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.8%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%
Durable Goods	101.1	100.0	97.7	95.4	93.1	91.6	90.6	89.9	89.5	89.6
% Ch	0.5%	-1.0%	-2.3%	-2.4%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.0%
Nondurable Goods	97.9	100.0	101.3	101.4	103.7	107.5	108.6	109.7	111.4	113.7
% Ch	1.1%	2.1%	1.3%	0.0%	2.3%	3.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	2.0%
Services	97.3	100.0	103.1	105.5	108.0	110.9	113.7	116.2	119.1	122.7
% Ch	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%	3.0%
Cons. Price Index (1982-84)	152.5	157.0	160.6	163.1	166.7	172.3	176.1	179.1	182.5	186.9
% Ch	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
Federal Funds	5.84%	5.30%	5.46%	5.35%	4.97%	6.24%	6.31%	5.85%	5.75%	5.75%
Prime	8.83%	8.27%	8.44%	8.35%	7.99%	9.23%	9.31%	8.85%	8.75%	8.75%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.85%	7.71%	7.68%	7.10%	7.33%	7.98%	7.12%	6.60%	6.48%	6.49%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	5.49%	5.01%	5.06%	4.78%	4.64%	5.84%	5.87%	5.39%	5.31%	5.30%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
Lumber & Wood Products	98.0	100.0	104.5	107.7	110.3	106.6	103.1	102.5	106.6	110.3
% Ch	1.9%	2.0%	4.5%	3.1%	2.4%	-3.3%	-3.3%	-0.6%	4.0%	3.4%
Office & Computer Equip.	70.5	100.0	136.4	228.1	360.7	516.1	638.1	725.7	851.0	971.9
% Ch	36.5%	41.8%	36.4%	67.2%	58.1%	43.1%	23.6%	13.7%	17.3%	14.2%
Electrical Machinery	80.2	100.0	125.9	152.5	186.8	257.0	312.5	339.7	380.4	421.9
% Ch	27.0%	24.7%	25.9%	21.2%	22.5%	37.6%	21.6%	8.7%	12.0%	10.9%
Electronic Components	67.1	100.0	150.5	213.9	310.2	541.2	714.5	809.5	936.5	1,070.3
% Ch	59.0%	49.1%	50.5%	42.1%	45.0%	74.5%	32.0%	13.3%	15.7%	14.3%
Food	100.4	100.0	102.3	103.7	104.6	105.5	108.2	111.1	113.3	115.6
% Ch	2.1%	-0.4%	2.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	2.5%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%
Paper	100.7	100.0	105.1	105.6	106.8	105.5	107.5	114.1	118.8	122.1
% Ch	1.1%	-0.7%	5.1%	0.5%	1.2%	-1.3%	1.9%	6.1%	4.2%	2.8%
Agricultural Chemicals	98.0	100.0	103.6	108.3	109.2	100.6	103.6	112.4	117.5	121.4
% Ch	-0.2%	2.0%	3.6%	4.6%	0.8%	-7.9%	3.0%	8.5%	4.5%	3.3%
Metals & Minerals Mining	98.0	100.0	105.2	106.6	103.1	102.2	104.0	108.1	112.9	117.9
% Ch	2.9%	2.0%	5.2%	1.3%	-3.3%	-0.8%	1.7%	3.9%	4.5%	4.4%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1998				1999				2000			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,223.9	1,228.6	1,233.4	1,238.1	1,243.5	1,249.1	1,254.5	1,260.2	1,265.6	1,271.2	1,276.2	1,281.1
% Ch	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%
National (Millions)	269.9	270.5	271.1	271.7	272.3	272.9	273.6	274.2	274.8	275.4	276.0	276.6
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	18.856	19.077	19.300	19.521	19.668	19.822	19.969	20.127	19.773	19.826	19.862	19.891
% Ch	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%	-6.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	3,884	3,881	3,879	3,877	3,876	3,874	3,873	3,873	3,872	3,872	3,872	3,873
% Ch	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	9.050	9.086	9.123	9.159	9.389	9.430	9.520	9.612	9.362	9.403	9.441	9.478
% Ch	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	10.4%	1.8%	3.9%	3.9%	-10.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	2,362	2,369	2,375	2,382	2,389	2,396	2,402	2,409	2,415	2,421	2,427	2,433
% Ch	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	9.794	8.810	9.023	8.438	11.321	12.008	11.151	12.285	11.133	11.855	9.913	9.204
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	10,557	9,863	9,521	10,510	10,091	10,327	10,523	10,354	11,443	11,687	10,704	10,382
% Ch	49.9%	-23.8%	-13.2%	48.5%	-15.0%	9.7%	7.8%	-6.3%	49.2%	8.8%	-29.6%	-11.5%
National (Millions)	1.559	1.572	1.631	1.722	1.760	1.591	1.663	1.689	1.732	1.605	1.527	1.532
% Ch	7.1%	3.6%	15.9%	24.3%	9.0%	-33.2%	19.5%	6.5%	10.5%	-26.3%	-17.9%	1.2%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	9,072	8,780	8,825	9,456	9,241	9,388	9,043	9,069	10,275	10,149	9,688	9,505
% Ch	42.3%	-12.3%	2.1%	31.8%	-8.8%	6.5%	-13.9%	1.1%	64.8%	-4.8%	-17.0%	-7.3%
National (Millions)	1.228	1.239	1.279	1.364	1.383	1.295	1.308	1.376	1.337	1.265	1.228	1.227
% Ch	33.2%	3.5%	13.4%	29.6%	5.6%	-23.1%	4.0%	22.6%	-10.8%	-19.9%	-11.3%	-0.2%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	1,485	1,082	696	1,054	850	939	1,480	1,285	1,167	1,538	1,016	877
% Ch	108.8%	-71.8%	-82.9%	428.0%	-57.8%	49.3%	515.4%	-43.1%	-31.9%	201.3%	-81.0%	-44.6%
National (Millions)	0.330	0.333	0.353	0.358	0.377	0.296	0.355	0.313	0.395	0.340	0.300	0.305
% Ch	-47.8%	3.7%	25.3%	6.2%	22.5%	-62.0%	108.6%	-39.5%	151.7%	-45.1%	-39.4%	7.2%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	399.0	401.2	403.3	405.6	407.8	410.1	412.4	414.7	417.3	419.9	422.2	424.5
% Ch	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2001				2002				2003			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION	1,286.1	1,290.5	1,294.7	1,299.2	1,303.5	1,307.7	1,312.0	1,316.2	1,320.4	1,324.4	1,328.4	1,332.4
Idaho (Thousands)	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
% Ch	277.2	277.9	278.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.0	281.6	282.2	282.9	283.5	284.1
National (Millions)	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
% Ch												
BIRTHS	19,923	19,934	19,939	19,955	19,962	19,964	19,972	19,978	19,980	19,979	19,975	19,973
Idaho (Thousands)	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
% Ch	3,874	3,875	3,877	3,879	3,881	3,883	3,886	3,890	3,894	3,898	3,903	3,909
National (Thousands)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
% Ch												
DEATHS	9,516	9,551	9,584	9,619	9,653	9,687	9,721	9,754	9,787	9,820	9,852	9,885
Idaho (Thousands)	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
% Ch	2,438	2,443	2,449	2,454	2,459	2,465	2,470	2,475	2,480	2,485	2,490	2,495
National (Thousands)	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
% Ch												
NET MIGRATION	9,481	7,142	6,581	7,720	6,767	6,339	6,949	6,803	6,345	6,013	5,811	5,948
Idaho (Thousands)												
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS	10,417	10,406	10,355	10,242	10,087	9,966	9,887	9,829	9,805	9,806	9,810	9,803
Idaho	1.4%	-0.4%	-1.9%	-4.3%	-5.9%	-4.7%	-3.1%	-2.3%	-1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%
% Ch	1,516	1,522	1,539	1,566	1,587	1,612	1,644	1,673	1,702	1,731	1,750	1,759
National (Millions)	-4.0%	1.6%	4.5%	7.1%	5.5%	6.6%	8.0%	7.5%	7.0%	7.1%	4.3%	2.1%
% Ch												
SINGLE UNITS	9,567	9,565	9,528	9,459	9,350	9,254	9,198	9,164	9,130	9,121	9,121	9,119
Idaho	2.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.9%	-4.5%	-4.0%	-2.4%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%
% Ch	1,211	1,212	1,214	1,224	1,235	1,249	1,264	1,275	1,290	1,306	1,318	1,325
National (Millions)	-5.3%	0.4%	0.9%	3.0%	3.8%	4.5%	4.9%	3.8%	4.5%	5.3%	3.6%	2.1%
% Ch												
MULTIPLE UNITS	851	841	827	783	737	711	689	665	675	685	689	684
Idaho	-11.3%	-4.3%	-6.8%	-19.5%	-21.6%	-13.2%	-11.8%	-13.3%	6.2%	6.0%	2.0%	-2.9%
% Ch	0.306	0.311	0.325	0.342	0.352	0.363	0.380	0.398	0.412	0.425	0.432	0.434
National (Millions)	1.4%	6.4%	19.2%	23.4%	11.4%	14.1%	19.5%	20.5%	15.0%	12.9%	6.6%	2.0%
% Ch												
HOUSING STOCK	426.8	429.1	431.3	433.6	435.8	437.9	440.1	442.2	444.3	446.4	448.6	450.7
Idaho (Thousands)	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
% Ch												

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1998				1999				2000			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	8,634.7	8,722.0	8,829.1	8,974.9	9,104.5	9,191.5	9,340.9	9,559.7	9,752.7	9,945.7	10,063.3	10,228.0
% Ch	7.6%	4.1%	5.0%	6.8%	5.9%	3.9%	6.7%	9.7%	8.3%	8.2%	4.8%	6.7%
1996 Chain-Weighted	8,404.9	8,465.6	8,537.6	8,654.5	8,730.0	8,783.2	8,905.8	9,084.1	9,191.8	9,318.9	9,382.2	9,479.0
% Ch	6.5%	2.9%	3.4%	5.6%	3.5%	2.5%	5.7%	8.3%	4.8%	5.6%	2.7%	4.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	26,515	26,746	27,058	27,623	27,865	28,360	28,718	29,386	30,149	30,530	31,022	31,366
% Ch	13.4%	3.5%	4.7%	8.6%	3.6%	7.3%	5.1%	9.6%	10.8%	5.2%	6.6%	4.5%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	25,599	25,873	26,229	26,565	26,926	27,356	27,857	28,392	29,335	29,684	29,988	30,409
% Ch	9.7%	4.4%	5.6%	5.2%	5.5%	6.5%	7.5%	7.9%	14.0%	4.8%	4.2%	5.7%
National (Billions)	7,231	7,339	7,445	7,549	7,628	7,730	7,828	7,972	8,106	8,242	8,354	8,458
% Ch	7.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	4.3%	5.4%	5.2%	7.6%	6.9%	6.9%	5.5%	5.1%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1996 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	25,863	26,009	26,219	26,670	26,788	27,112	27,324	27,810	28,287	28,498	28,803	28,978
% Ch	12.9%	2.3%	3.3%	7.1%	1.8%	4.9%	3.2%	7.3%	7.0%	3.0%	4.3%	2.5%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	24,970	25,160	25,416	25,648	25,886	26,152	26,505	26,869	27,524	27,709	27,843	28,093
% Ch	9.3%	3.1%	4.1%	3.7%	3.8%	4.2%	5.5%	5.6%	10.1%	2.7%	1.9%	3.7%
National (Billions)	7,053	7,138	7,215	7,288	7,334	7,390	7,449	7,545	7,606	7,694	7,758	7,814
% Ch	7.3%	4.9%	4.4%	4.1%	2.5%	3.1%	3.2%	5.3%	3.3%	4.7%	3.3%	2.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	21,664	21,769	21,938	22,311	22,409	22,704	22,892	23,319	23,822	24,018	24,307	24,483
% Ch	11.5%	2.0%	3.1%	7.0%	1.8%	5.4%	3.3%	7.7%	8.9%	3.3%	4.9%	2.9%
National	26,791	27,132	27,461	27,780	28,010	28,320	28,618	29,079	29,501	29,931	30,269	30,576
% Ch	6.7%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	3.3%	4.5%	4.3%	6.6%	5.9%	6.0%	4.6%	4.1%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1996 \$												
Idaho	21,132	21,170	21,257	21,541	21,543	21,705	21,781	22,068	22,351	22,419	22,569	22,619
% Ch	11.1%	0.7%	1.7%	5.4%	0.0%	3.0%	1.4%	5.4%	5.2%	1.2%	2.7%	0.9%
National	26,132	26,385	26,612	26,823	26,930	27,077	27,232	27,522	27,682	27,941	28,108	28,248
% Ch	6.3%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	4.3%	2.4%	3.8%	2.4%	2.0%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	25,571	25,632	25,899	26,195	26,375	26,742	27,126	27,539	28,430	28,227	28,462	28,701
% Ch	8.5%	1.0%	4.2%	4.6%	2.8%	5.7%	5.9%	6.2%	13.6%	-2.8%	3.4%	3.4%
National	32,745	33,099	33,493	33,853	34,149	34,497	34,918	35,277	35,677	36,032	36,504	36,904
% Ch	5.7%	4.4%	4.9%	4.4%	3.5%	4.1%	5.0%	4.2%	4.6%	4.0%	5.3%	4.5%

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QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2001				2002				2003			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	10,354.6	10,485.5	10,615.4	10,751.1	10,927.0	11,087.6	11,269.2	11,455.7	11,661.6	11,848.7	12,030.5	12,215.9
% Ch	5.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	6.7%	6.0%	6.7%	6.8%	7.4%	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%
1996 Chain-Weighted	9,558.3	9,633.5	9,715.2	9,802.7	9,920.8	10,030.1	10,155.2	10,280.3	10,411.8	10,529.2	10,636.2	10,739.3
% Ch	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	4.9%	4.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	4.6%	4.1%	3.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	32,018	32,487	32,930	33,396	33,926	34,435	34,934	35,456	36,075	36,625	37,173	37,724
% Ch	8.6%	6.0%	5.6%	5.8%	6.5%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%	7.2%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millio	30,973	31,432	31,861	32,312	32,850	33,361	33,873	34,403	34,985	35,542	36,093	36,648
% Ch	7.6%	6.1%	5.6%	5.8%	6.8%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%
National (Billions)	8,606	8,718	8,820	8,927	9,063	9,192	9,322	9,461	9,620	9,769	9,913	10,058
% Ch	7.2%	5.3%	4.7%	4.9%	6.3%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	6.9%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1996 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	29,487	29,807	30,119	30,443	30,808	31,150	31,474	31,802	32,207	32,537	32,849	33,144
% Ch	7.2%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.2%	5.2%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millio	28,524	28,839	29,141	29,455	29,831	30,179	30,517	30,858	31,234	31,575	31,894	32,199
% Ch	6.3%	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	5.0%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%
National (Billions)	7,926	7,999	8,067	8,138	8,231	8,315	8,399	8,486	8,589	8,679	8,760	8,837
% Ch	5.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	4.9%	4.3%	3.8%	3.6%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	24,895	25,174	25,434	25,704	26,027	26,333	26,627	26,937	27,322	27,654	27,984	28,313
% Ch	6.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.3%	5.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.8%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%
National	31,041	31,376	31,671	31,982	32,398	32,784	33,175	33,595	34,083	34,535	34,970	35,404
% Ch	6.2%	4.4%	3.8%	4.0%	5.3%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1996 \$												
Idaho	22,927	23,097	23,263	23,431	23,635	23,821	23,990	24,161	24,392	24,568	24,728	24,875
% Ch	5.6%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%	2.9%	2.9%	3.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%
National	28,587	28,789	28,968	29,155	29,422	29,658	29,890	30,133	30,430	30,681	30,903	31,106
% Ch	4.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	4.0%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	29,007	29,318	29,639	29,940	30,242	30,571	30,896	31,220	31,563	31,903	32,255	32,617
% Ch	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%
National	37,397	37,829	38,265	38,693	39,161	39,620	40,060	40,520	41,015	41,487	41,965	42,451
% Ch	5.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	1998				1999				2000			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	13,704	13,823	14,045	14,311	14,535	14,855	15,198	15,533	16,193	16,313	16,453	16,661
% Ch	10.4%	3.5%	6.6%	7.8%	6.4%	9.1%	9.6%	9.1%	18.1%	3.0%	3.5%	5.1%
National (Billions)	4,085	4,153	4,226	4,298	4,364	4,430	4,507	4,578	4,660	4,740	4,805	4,875
% Ch	8.5%	6.9%	7.2%	7.0%	6.3%	6.2%	7.1%	6.5%	7.4%	7.0%	5.6%	6.0%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	583	536	492	722	608	673	532	666	480	504	701	624
% Ch	644.0%	-28.6%	-29.0%	363.8%	-49.7%	50.1%	-61.0%	145.6%	-73.0%	21.6%	274.7%	-37.3%
National (Billions)	25	23	21	32	25	29	16	32	19	21	32	18
% Ch	-41.0%	-28.6%	-31.3%	423.6%	-63.1%	82.2%	-91.8%	1632.0%	-86.8%	58.6%	422.1%	-90.2%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	2,538	2,572	2,620	2,676	2,747	2,800	2,843	2,885	2,938	2,990	3,018	3,061
% Ch	14.6%	5.5%	7.7%	8.8%	11.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.0%	7.6%	7.3%	3.8%	5.8%
National (Billions)	581	590	598	612	619	631	644	658	675	688	694	704
% Ch	12.7%	6.4%	5.8%	9.2%	5.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.8%	10.7%	8.1%	3.6%	5.6%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	5,258	5,348	5,400	5,394	5,395	5,436	5,511	5,630	5,746	5,833	5,921	6,023
% Ch	5.7%	7.0%	3.9%	-0.4%	0.1%	3.1%	5.6%	8.9%	8.5%	6.2%	6.2%	7.0%
National (Billions)	1,393	1,423	1,444	1,449	1,451	1,464	1,480	1,515	1,544	1,565	1,584	1,606
% Ch	7.3%	8.9%	6.2%	1.4%	0.4%	3.6%	4.4%	10.0%	7.8%	5.5%	5.0%	5.6%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1,705	1,713	1,727	1,742	1,767	1,784	1,806	1,828	1,913	1,923	1,940	1,953
% Ch	10.8%	1.9%	3.3%	3.5%	5.9%	3.9%	5.0%	5.0%	19.9%	2.1%	3.5%	2.7%
National (Billions)	480	484	487	491	495	499	503	507	514	520	527	532
% Ch	7.0%	3.2%	3.1%	2.8%	3.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%	5.3%	5.1%	5.5%	3.4%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	3,500	3,524	3,552	3,571	3,632	3,656	3,685	3,713	3,811	3,896	3,922	3,985
% Ch	8.5%	2.8%	3.2%	2.2%	7.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	11.0%	9.2%	2.7%	6.6%
National (Billions)	977	980	986	989	1,005	1,012	1,020	1,027	1,047	1,066	1,074	1,090
% Ch	4.3%	1.3%	2.3%	1.2%	6.7%	2.9%	3.2%	2.8%	7.8%	7.6%	3.1%	6.2%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	1,084	1,088	1,102	1,120	1,151	1,175	1,201	1,226	1,283	1,290	1,299	1,311
% Ch	9.8%	1.5%	5.2%	6.7%	11.5%	8.6%	9.1%	8.6%	19.9%	2.2%	2.8%	3.8%
National (Billions)	310	314	318	322	331	336	341	346	353	359	363	367
% Ch	7.6%	4.8%	5.4%	5.5%	11.2%	5.7%	6.4%	5.8%	9.0%	6.3%	4.9%	4.7%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	309	318	324	327	332	331	345	355	351	361	365	370
% Ch	8.2%	12.2%	7.8%	3.8%	6.3%	-1.2%	18.0%	12.1%	-4.4%	11.9%	4.2%	6.2%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2001				2002				2003			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	16,940	17,222	17,498	17,769	18,047	18,342	18,642	18,944	19,268	19,588	19,919	20,253
% Ch	6.9%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%	7.0%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
National (Billions)	4,953	5,023	5,092	5,159	5,237	5,317	5,401	5,488	5,586	5,680	5,773	5,865
% Ch	6.5%	5.8%	5.5%	5.4%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%	6.7%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	709	717	734	747	742	738	726	715	750	742	737	730
% Ch	66.4%	4.8%	9.8%	7.4%	-3.0%	-1.8%	-6.7%	-5.8%	21.4%	-4.3%	-2.9%	-3.8%
National (Billions)	20	20	21	22	21	21	20	20	20	19	19	19
% Ch	48.9%	6.8%	13.4%	10.2%	-8.2%	-2.4%	-9.0%	-7.7%	-8.8%	-5.6%	-3.7%	-5.0%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	3,090	3,131	3,172	3,219	3,288	3,351	3,425	3,502	3,587	3,663	3,732	3,799
% Ch	3.9%	5.4%	5.3%	6.1%	8.8%	7.8%	9.2%	9.3%	10.0%	8.8%	7.7%	7.5%
National (Billions)	710	719	728	738	753	767	783	800	819	836	850	865
% Ch	3.7%	5.1%	5.0%	5.8%	8.4%	7.5%	8.8%	8.9%	9.6%	8.4%	7.4%	7.2%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	6,161	6,221	6,257	6,307	6,369	6,452	6,517	6,597	6,682	6,771	6,849	6,923
% Ch	9.5%	3.9%	2.3%	3.3%	4.0%	5.3%	4.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	4.7%	4.4%
National (Billions)	1,639	1,654	1,661	1,672	1,684	1,703	1,718	1,737	1,758	1,780	1,799	1,818
% Ch	8.6%	3.8%	1.6%	2.6%	3.0%	4.5%	3.4%	4.5%	4.9%	5.1%	4.5%	4.2%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1,979	2,007	2,038	2,062	2,079	2,111	2,144	2,177	2,210	2,242	2,276	2,311
% Ch	5.5%	5.9%	6.2%	4.7%	3.4%	6.3%	6.5%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%
National (Billions)	538	544	551	556	560	568	576	585	593	602	610	619
% Ch	4.9%	4.6%	5.0%	3.6%	3.1%	5.6%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	5.7%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	4,091	4,149	4,202	4,272	4,391	4,441	4,493	4,543	4,621	4,673	4,729	4,789
% Ch	11.0%	5.8%	5.2%	6.7%	11.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	7.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.2%
National (Billions)	1,118	1,133	1,148	1,164	1,196	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,257	1,271	1,286	1,302
% Ch	10.4%	5.6%	5.2%	6.0%	11.2%	4.5%	4.8%	4.1%	7.2%	4.5%	4.8%	5.1%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	1,330	1,347	1,364	1,380	1,397	1,416	1,436	1,455	1,484	1,504	1,525	1,547
% Ch	5.9%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	5.2%	5.4%	6.0%	5.3%	8.0%	5.5%	5.9%	5.9%
National (Billions)	372	376	380	384	389	394	399	404	413	419	424	430
% Ch	5.6%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	5.1%	5.1%	5.8%	5.4%	8.5%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	378	385	393	400	407	415	423	431	440	449	458	466
% Ch	8.3%	8.2%	7.9%	7.6%	7.7%	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%	8.3%	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

EMPLOYMENT

	1998				1999				2000			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	516,286	519,707	522,871	527,281	532,061	536,720	541,764	545,924	551,748	559,676	560,233	562,802
% Ch	1.9%	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%	4.3%	5.9%	0.4%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	124,748	125,486	126,180	126,967	127,800	128,430	129,073	129,783	130,626	131,552	131,630	132,111
% Ch	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%	2.9%	0.2%	1.5%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	111,011	111,366	111,375	111,233	112,652	113,096	114,041	114,460	115,984	116,298	115,827	116,473
% Ch	-1.8%	1.3%	0.0%	-0.5%	5.2%	1.6%	3.4%	1.5%	5.4%	1.1%	-1.6%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	25,346	25,427	25,408	25,469	25,488	25,454	25,459	25,524	25,680	25,703	25,668	25,608
% Ch	2.6%	1.3%	-0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	-0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	2.5%	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.9%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	76,150	76,439	76,181	75,714	75,776	76,005	76,484	76,256	76,776	77,479	76,990	77,632
% Ch	3.6%	1.5%	-1.3%	-2.4%	0.3%	1.2%	2.5%	-1.2%	2.8%	3.7%	-2.5%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	18,872	18,871	18,765	18,716	18,632	18,543	18,516	18,482	18,481	18,488	18,448	18,359
% Ch	1.5%	0.0%	-2.2%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-0.6%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.9%	-1.9%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	47,258	47,452	47,098	46,889	46,649	47,029	47,416	47,469	47,732	48,129	47,993	48,565
% Ch	4.4%	1.7%	-2.9%	-1.8%	-2.0%	3.3%	3.3%	0.4%	2.2%	3.4%	-1.1%	4.9%
National (Thousands)	11,226	11,245	11,179	11,175	11,130	11,093	11,104	11,085	11,094	11,110	11,097	11,047
% Ch	2.9%	0.7%	-2.3%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-1.3%	0.4%	-0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	-0.5%	-1.8%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	13,725	13,915	13,667	13,628	13,523	13,445	13,406	13,237	13,161	13,126	12,617	12,412
% Ch	-12.8%	5.6%	-6.9%	-1.1%	-3.0%	-2.3%	-1.2%	-4.9%	-2.3%	-1.1%	-14.6%	-6.4%
National (Thousands)	807	812	815	820	827	827	829	831	831	828	819	805
% Ch	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%	2.6%	3.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.2%	-1.1%	-4.4%	-6.5%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc.												
Idaho	4,301	4,291	4,346	4,402	4,485	4,546	4,550	4,535	4,519	4,465	4,514	4,468
% Ch	-10.2%	-0.9%	5.2%	5.2%	7.8%	5.6%	0.3%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-4.6%	4.4%	-4.0%
National (Thousands)	2,068	2,071	2,069	2,077	2,081	2,078	2,080	2,084	2,093	2,103	2,103	2,098
% Ch	3.2%	0.6%	-0.4%	1.6%	0.8%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%	-1.1%
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	23,577	23,495	23,187	22,974	22,689	22,992	23,373	23,553	23,849	24,191	24,677	25,494
% Ch	17.1%	-1.4%	-5.2%	-3.6%	-4.9%	5.5%	6.8%	3.1%	5.1%	5.9%	8.3%	13.9%
National (Thousands)	3,941	3,939	3,909	3,866	3,823	3,808	3,808	3,803	3,810	3,821	3,847	3,848
% Ch	3.0%	-0.3%	-2.9%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-1.5%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	2.8%	0.0%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	5,655	5,751	5,898	5,884	5,952	6,045	6,087	6,144	6,203	6,347	6,185	6,191
% Ch	14.9%	7.0%	10.7%	-0.9%	4.7%	6.4%	2.8%	3.8%	3.9%	9.6%	-9.8%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	4,410	4,423	4,386	4,412	4,399	4,380	4,387	4,368	4,360	4,358	4,328	4,296
% Ch	2.7%	1.2%	-3.3%	2.3%	-1.1%	-1.7%	0.6%	-1.8%	-0.7%	-0.2%	-2.7%	-2.9%

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QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

EMPLOYMENT

	2001				2002				2003			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	566,161	569,818	573,012	576,251	579,558	582,929	586,517	590,058	593,676	597,312	600,950	604,411
% Ch	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	132,440	132,793	133,062	133,320	133,740	134,200	134,813	135,447	136,191	136,904	137,560	138,167
% Ch	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	117,148	117,798	118,083	118,250	118,730	119,325	120,047	120,767	121,518	122,342	123,212	123,968
% Ch	2.3%	2.2%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	25,497	25,362	25,271	25,125	25,027	24,936	24,885	24,848	24,838	24,883	24,914	24,936
% Ch	-1.7%	-2.1%	-1.4%	-2.3%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	78,123	78,661	79,273	79,760	80,309	80,865	81,607	82,382	83,278	84,177	85,085	85,840
% Ch	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	3.7%	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	18,273	18,157	18,081	17,972	17,857	17,753	17,660	17,589	17,532	17,539	17,535	17,512
% Ch	-1.9%	-2.5%	-1.6%	-2.4%	-2.5%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.6%	-1.3%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.5%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	49,003	49,443	49,882	50,145	50,427	50,733	51,267	51,847	52,545	53,252	53,975	54,562
% Ch	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	4.3%	4.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%
National (Thousands)	10,996	10,933	10,887	10,815	10,745	10,685	10,639	10,614	10,604	10,635	10,655	10,659
% Ch	-1.8%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-2.6%	-2.6%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.1%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	12,240	12,135	12,065	11,979	11,877	11,762	11,681	11,631	11,561	11,511	11,458	11,386
% Ch	-5.4%	-3.4%	-2.3%	-2.8%	-3.4%	-3.8%	-2.7%	-1.7%	-2.4%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-2.5%
National (Thous)	801	803	803	801	798	796	799	804	810	819	826	833
% Ch	-2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	-1.5%	-1.2%	1.6%	2.6%	3.0%	4.4%	3.8%	3.0%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc.												
Idaho	4,449	4,436	4,426	4,396	4,372	4,371	4,383	4,396	4,412	4,430	4,453	4,473
% Ch	-1.7%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-0.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%	1.8%
National (Thous)	2,075	2,048	2,027	2,008	1,987	1,973	1,960	1,951	1,944	1,945	1,944	1,942
% Ch	-4.2%	-5.1%	-4.2%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-1.8%	-1.5%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.5%
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	26,103	26,577	27,027	27,354	27,633	27,925	28,376	28,886	29,451	30,036	30,631	31,189
% Ch	9.9%	7.5%	7.0%	4.9%	4.1%	4.3%	6.6%	7.4%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	7.5%
National (Thous)	3,858	3,853	3,857	3,838	3,819	3,801	3,783	3,783	3,786	3,809	3,826	3,840
% Ch	1.1%	-0.5%	0.4%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.9%	0.0%	0.3%	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	6,211	6,294	6,363	6,415	6,546	6,675	6,827	6,933	7,121	7,274	7,433	7,514
% Ch	1.3%	5.5%	4.4%	3.4%	8.4%	8.1%	9.4%	6.3%	11.3%	8.9%	9.0%	4.4%
National (Thous)	4,262	4,228	4,201	4,168	4,140	4,115	4,097	4,076	4,064	4,062	4,058	4,045
% Ch	-3.2%	-3.1%	-2.5%	-3.1%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-1.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-1.3%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

EMPLOYMENT

	1998				1999				2000			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
MANUFACTURING (continued)												
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	28,893	28,988	29,083	28,825	29,127	28,976	29,068	28,787	29,044	29,350	28,997	29,067
% Ch	2.3%	1.3%	1.3%	-3.5%	4.3%	-2.1%	1.3%	-3.8%	3.6%	4.3%	-4.7%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	7,647	7,626	7,586	7,542	7,502	7,450	7,412	7,397	7,388	7,378	7,351	7,312
% Ch	-0.5%	-1.1%	-2.1%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-2.8%	-2.0%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-2.1%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	17,234	17,327	17,456	17,134	17,473	17,308	17,350	17,033	17,161	17,355	17,154	17,203
% Ch	-0.1%	2.2%	3.0%	-7.2%	8.1%	-3.7%	1.0%	-7.1%	3.0%	4.6%	-4.6%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	1,683	1,685	1,682	1,682	1,686	1,677	1,671	1,674	1,675	1,677	1,671	1,672
% Ch	-0.2%	0.5%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	-2.2%	-1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	-1.5%	0.2%
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	9,947	10,079	10,140	9,816	10,095	9,945	10,070	9,723	9,724	9,833	9,790	9,834
% Ch	-6.4%	5.4%	2.4%	-12.2%	11.9%	-5.8%	5.1%	-13.1%	0.1%	4.6%	-1.7%	1.8%
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	7,286	7,248	7,316	7,319	7,378	7,362	7,280	7,310	7,438	7,522	7,363	7,370
% Ch	9.3%	-2.1%	3.8%	0.2%	3.3%	-0.9%	-4.4%	1.7%	7.1%	4.6%	-8.2%	0.4%
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.												
Idaho	7,407	7,434	7,443	7,479	7,370	7,378	7,396	7,429	7,563	7,657	7,628	7,621
% Ch	7.5%	1.4%	0.5%	2.0%	-5.7%	0.4%	0.9%	1.8%	7.4%	5.1%	-1.5%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	2,245	2,245	2,242	2,236	2,229	2,221	2,219	2,214	2,213	2,217	2,220	2,211
% Ch	0.8%	0.1%	-0.7%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	-1.7%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,348	2,378	2,359	2,349	2,332	2,305	2,291	2,278	2,287	2,308	2,177	2,173
% Ch	14.5%	5.2%	-3.1%	-1.7%	-2.8%	-4.6%	-2.5%	-2.3%	1.6%	3.9%	-20.9%	-0.7%
National (Thousands)	1,041	1,044	1,044	1,042	1,039	1,035	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,029	1,025	1,021
% Ch	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-1.6%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1,904	1,850	1,825	1,863	1,952	1,985	2,032	2,047	2,033	2,029	2,038	2,069
% Ch	-8.7%	-10.9%	-5.1%	8.4%	20.5%	6.9%	9.8%	3.1%	-2.8%	-0.7%	1.8%	6.1%
National (Thousands)	2,678	2,652	2,617	2,581	2,548	2,517	2,491	2,478	2,469	2,455	2,435	2,408
% Ch	-2.2%	-3.8%	-5.2%	-5.4%	-5.1%	-4.8%	-4.0%	-2.1%	-1.4%	-2.2%	-3.3%	-4.3%
MINING												
Idaho	2,933	2,939	2,925	2,816	2,738	2,545	2,524	2,521	2,484	2,457	2,398	2,391
%Ch	-12.4%	0.9%	-2.0%	-14.1%	-10.6%	-25.3%	-3.4%	-0.4%	-5.7%	-4.3%	-9.4%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	603	597	586	573	552	533	527	529	533	539	537	547
%Ch	1.8%	-4.1%	-7.4%	-8.2%	-13.9%	-13.1%	-4.7%	1.3%	3.3%	4.6%	-1.5%	7.8%
METAL MINING												
Idaho	1,708	1,734	1,700	1,628	1,573	1,421	1,363	1,352	1,338	1,266	1,263	1,276
%Ch	-10.5%	6.3%	-7.8%	-15.9%	-12.8%	-33.4%	-15.5%	-3.1%	-4.0%	-19.9%	-0.8%	3.9%
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1,225	1,205	1,225	1,188	1,165	1,124	1,161	1,169	1,146	1,191	1,134	1,116
% Ch	-14.9%	-6.3%	6.9%	-11.6%	-7.5%	-13.2%	13.8%	2.9%	-7.7%	16.6%	-17.8%	-6.3%

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QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

EMPLOYMENT

	2001				2002				2003			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
MANUFACTURING (continued)												
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	29,120	29,218	29,392	29,615	29,882	30,133	30,341	30,536	30,732	30,925	31,110	31,278
% Ch	0.7%	1.4%	2.4%	3.1%	3.7%	3.4%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousan	7,277	7,224	7,194	7,157	7,113	7,068	7,020	6,975	6,928	6,904	6,880	6,853
% Ch	-1.9%	-2.9%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-2.7%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.6%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	17,322	17,437	17,540	17,634	17,737	17,826	17,880	17,930	17,985	18,045	18,106	18,163
% Ch	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
National (Thous	1,673	1,668	1,665	1,661	1,652	1,643	1,633	1,622	1,611	1,606	1,602	1,598
% Ch	0.2%	-1.1%	-0.7%	-1.1%	-2.0%	-2.1%	-2.6%	-2.5%	-2.7%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-1.0%
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	9,892	9,948	9,999	10,047	10,095	10,141	10,176	10,209	10,243	10,278	10,312	10,345
% Ch	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	7,431	7,489	7,541	7,588	7,642	7,685	7,704	7,720	7,742	7,767	7,794	7,818
% Ch	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%	2.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.												
Idaho	7,558	7,531	7,527	7,584	7,670	7,751	7,828	7,899	7,966	8,027	8,083	8,134
% Ch	-3.3%	-1.4%	-0.3%	3.1%	4.6%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.5%
National (Thous	2,207	2,198	2,194	2,185	2,173	2,161	2,149	2,137	2,124	2,118	2,112	2,105
% Ch	-0.7%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.4%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.3%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,133	2,108	2,152	2,194	2,236	2,285	2,326	2,366	2,406	2,444	2,479	2,512
% Ch	-7.2%	-4.6%	8.7%	8.0%	7.8%	9.0%	7.5%	7.0%	6.9%	6.5%	5.9%	5.4%
National (Thous	1,019	1,016	1,014	1,009	1,001	994	988	981	975	972	968	965
% Ch	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-2.0%	-3.0%	-2.8%	-2.4%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.4%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	2,107	2,142	2,173	2,202	2,238	2,271	2,307	2,341	2,376	2,410	2,441	2,469
% Ch	7.5%	6.9%	5.8%	5.6%	6.7%	6.0%	6.4%	6.1%	6.1%	5.8%	5.4%	4.7%
National (Thous	2,378	2,342	2,322	2,303	2,286	2,269	2,251	2,234	2,217	2,209	2,198	2,185
% Ch	-4.9%	-6.0%	-3.4%	-3.1%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-3.2%	-3.0%	-3.0%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-2.4%
MINING												
Idaho	2,393	2,382	2,339	2,301	2,275	2,270	2,279	2,293	2,237	2,247	2,258	2,268
%Ch	0.2%	-1.7%	-7.1%	-6.3%	-4.4%	-0.9%	1.5%	2.5%	-9.4%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	558	552	536	523	518	514	511	508	504	500	495	492
%Ch	8.4%	-4.5%	-10.8%	-9.9%	-3.7%	-2.9%	-2.3%	-2.6%	-2.8%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-2.9%
METAL MINING												
Idaho	1,275	1,278	1,241	1,211	1,191	1,189	1,197	1,208	1,149	1,154	1,159	1,163
%Ch	-0.3%	1.1%	-11.2%	-9.3%	-6.6%	-0.6%	2.6%	4.0%	-18.2%	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1,118	1,104	1,098	1,090	1,085	1,081	1,082	1,084	1,088	1,094	1,099	1,105
% Ch	0.8%	-4.8%	-2.2%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	1.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%

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JANUARY 2001

EMPLOYMENT

	1998				1999				2000			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GOODS PRODUCING (continued)												
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	31,928	31,987	32,269	32,703	34,138	34,546	35,033	35,682	36,724	36,362	36,440	36,450
% Ch	-12.4%	0.8%	3.6%	5.5%	18.7%	4.9%	5.8%	7.6%	12.2%	-3.9%	0.9%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	5,870	5,959	6,057	6,179	6,304	6,377	6,416	6,513	6,665	6,676	6,683	6,703
% Ch	6.5%	6.2%	6.8%	8.3%	8.3%	4.8%	2.4%	6.2%	9.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	405,275	408,341	411,497	416,048	419,409	423,624	427,723	431,465	435,763	443,378	444,405	446,329
% Ch	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	4.5%	3.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	4.0%	7.2%	0.9%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	99,403	100,059	100,772	101,498	102,312	102,976	103,614	104,259	104,946	105,849	105,962	106,503
% Ch	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	3.5%	0.4%	2.1%
FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	22,671	22,824	22,964	23,240	23,744	23,719	23,418	23,354	23,606	23,637	23,136	23,126
% Ch	-38.7%	2.7%	2.5%	4.9%	9.0%	-0.4%	-5.0%	-1.1%	4.4%	0.5%	-8.2%	-0.2%
National (Thousands)	7,285	7,364	7,424	7,480	7,526	7,559	7,587	7,605	7,619	7,599	7,605	7,690
% Ch	4.3%	4.4%	3.3%	3.0%	2.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	-1.0%	0.3%	4.6%
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	24,941	25,357	25,725	25,951	26,417	26,790	26,911	27,456	27,703	27,992	28,079	28,184
% Ch	5.8%	6.8%	5.9%	3.6%	7.4%	5.8%	1.8%	8.3%	3.6%	4.2%	1.2%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	6,526	6,580	6,638	6,697	6,754	6,799	6,849	6,895	6,938	6,972	6,999	7,075
% Ch	2.7%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	2.7%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.0%	1.5%	4.4%
TRADE												
Idaho	131,211	132,285	133,266	133,645	134,628	135,695	136,399	138,257	139,162	140,336	141,223	142,125
% Ch	4.8%	3.3%	3.0%	1.1%	3.0%	3.2%	2.1%	5.6%	2.6%	3.4%	2.6%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	28,910	29,015	29,157	29,298	29,506	29,671	29,784	29,885	30,009	30,178	30,250	30,328
% Ch	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	1.0%	1.0%
SERVICES												
Idaho	126,887	127,870	128,792	131,466	132,652	134,464	137,069	138,809	140,893	144,247	145,235	146,277
% Ch	4.0%	3.1%	2.9%	8.6%	3.7%	5.6%	8.0%	5.2%	6.1%	9.9%	2.8%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	37,004	37,340	37,694	38,073	38,467	38,836	39,194	39,598	39,949	40,272	40,586	40,911
% Ch	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	4.2%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	86,579	87,266	87,972	89,053	89,176	90,246	91,018	90,661	91,220	92,447	93,154	93,501
% Ch	15.3%	3.2%	3.3%	5.0%	0.6%	4.9%	3.5%	-1.6%	2.5%	5.5%	3.1%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	17,004	17,086	17,173	17,240	17,354	17,441	17,544	17,629	17,704	17,755	17,822	17,872
% Ch	1.3%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	2.7%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%
Idaho Education	47,257	47,666	47,968	48,662	48,511	49,445	49,976	49,645	50,094	50,746	51,258	51,529
% Ch	28.7%	3.5%	2.6%	5.9%	-1.2%	7.9%	4.4%	-2.6%	3.7%	5.3%	4.1%	2.1%
Idaho Other	39,322	39,600	40,005	40,391	40,665	40,801	41,042	41,016	41,126	41,701	41,896	41,972
% Ch	1.4%	2.9%	4.2%	3.9%	2.7%	1.3%	2.4%	-0.2%	1.1%	5.7%	1.9%	0.7%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,987	12,738	12,778	12,694	12,791	12,710	12,909	12,929	13,180	14,720	13,578	13,116
% Ch	-10.2%	-7.5%	1.3%	-2.6%	3.1%	-2.5%	6.4%	0.6%	8.0%	55.6%	-27.6%	-12.9%
National (Thousands)	2,675	2,674	2,686	2,711	2,705	2,670	2,655	2,646	2,726	3,072	2,700	2,627
% Ch	-1.5%	-0.1%	1.9%	3.8%	-0.9%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-1.3%	12.7%	61.1%	-40.3%	-10.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2001				2002				2003			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GOODS PRODUCING (continued)												
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	36,632	36,754	36,471	36,189	36,146	36,189	36,161	36,093	36,004	35,917	35,868	35,860
% Ch	2.0%	1.3%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-0.5%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.1%
National (Thousan	6,666	6,653	6,653	6,630	6,652	6,669	6,714	6,752	6,802	6,844	6,883	6,932
% Ch	-2.2%	-0.8%	0.0%	-1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	2.8%	2.3%	3.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.9%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	449,014	452,020	454,929	458,001	460,828	463,605	466,469	469,290	472,157	474,970	477,738	480,443
% Ch	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	106,943	107,431	107,792	108,195	108,713	109,264	109,928	110,599	111,353	112,021	112,646	113,232
% Ch	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%
FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	23,196	23,276	23,345	23,414	23,468	23,519	23,579	23,643	23,708	23,775	23,843	23,911
% Ch	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	7,709	7,727	7,755	7,791	7,843	7,874	7,920	7,969	8,014	8,060	8,105	8,156
% Ch	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	2.7%	1.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.6%
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	28,281	28,379	28,477	28,574	28,667	28,757	28,845	28,930	29,013	29,096	29,179	29,262
% Ch	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	7,079	7,083	7,128	7,141	7,183	7,211	7,257	7,301	7,345	7,383	7,420	7,465
% Ch	0.3%	0.2%	2.5%	0.7%	2.4%	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%
TRADE												
Idaho	143,279	144,529	145,674	146,857	148,003	149,138	150,303	151,456	152,600	153,731	154,846	155,931
% Ch	3.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	30,472	30,645	30,521	30,587	30,520	30,594	30,678	30,820	31,060	31,254	31,432	31,514
% Ch	1.9%	2.3%	-1.6%	0.9%	-0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.9%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%	1.0%
SERVICES												
Idaho	147,393	148,635	149,884	151,187	152,416	153,631	154,886	156,125	157,358	158,564	159,748	160,893
% Ch	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	41,170	41,419	41,785	42,006	42,456	42,836	43,281	43,677	44,057	44,402	44,723	45,083
% Ch	2.6%	2.4%	3.6%	2.1%	4.4%	3.6%	4.2%	3.7%	3.5%	3.2%	2.9%	3.3%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	93,845	94,173	94,491	94,812	95,117	95,402	95,706	96,005	96,344	96,666	96,984	97,306
% Ch	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	17,906	17,954	17,999	18,040	18,085	18,127	18,172	18,219	18,266	18,311	18,358	18,407
% Ch	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Idaho Education	51,796	52,061	52,319	52,573	52,818	53,044	53,287	53,526	53,807	54,074	54,338	54,605
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Idaho Other	42,049	42,113	42,172	42,239	42,299	42,357	42,419	42,479	42,537	42,592	42,646	42,700
% Ch	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	13,019	13,027	13,058	13,157	13,157	13,158	13,151	13,132	13,135	13,136	13,138	13,141
% Ch	-2.9%	0.3%	0.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	2,606	2,604	2,604	2,630	2,626	2,623	2,619	2,613	2,612	2,610	2,609	2,607
% Ch	-3.2%	-0.4%	0.0%	4.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

MISCELLANEOUS

	1998				1999				2000			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO												
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	980.1	983.1	1,003.7	1,031.4	1,062.8	1,058.1	1,114.0	1,137.0	1,122.7	1,150.4	1,181.5	1,187.2
% Ch	-0.4%	1.2%	8.6%	11.5%	12.7%	-1.8%	22.9%	8.5%	-4.9%	10.2%	11.3%	1.9%
National (Billions)	205.0	205.4	209.9	216.1	223.0	221.4	234.0	238.8	235.0	240.9	247.7	248.6
% Ch	-1.2%	0.8%	9.1%	12.3%	13.4%	-2.8%	24.8%	8.5%	-6.2%	10.4%	11.8%	1.5%
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	102.8	103.0	103.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	104.9	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.3	107.9
% Ch	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	3.3%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%
Consumption Expenditures	102.5	102.8	103.2	103.6	104.0	104.6	105.1	105.7	106.6	107.1	107.7	108.2
% Ch	0.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%	3.5%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%
Durable Goods	96.3	95.8	95.3	94.3	93.8	93.3	92.9	92.4	92.0	91.8	91.3	91.1
% Ch	-1.6%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-3.9%	-2.4%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-0.6%	-2.3%	-0.8%
Nondurable Goods	101.2	101.1	101.4	101.7	102.2	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.5	107.4	107.9	108.3
% Ch	-1.3%	-0.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	5.0%	2.8%	3.6%	5.4%	3.3%	2.2%	1.3%
Services	104.5	105.2	105.8	106.5	107.2	107.7	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.4	111.3	112.1
% Ch	1.6%	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%	2.3%	2.3%	3.7%	2.0%	3.1%	3.0%
Cons. Price Index (1982-84)	162.1	162.8	163.5	164.2	164.9	166.2	167.2	168.4	170.2	171.7	173.0	174.2
% Ch	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	3.3%	2.5%	2.9%	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	2.7%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	5.52%	5.50%	5.53%	4.86%	4.73%	4.75%	5.09%	5.31%	5.68%	6.27%	6.52%	6.50%
Prime	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	7.92%	7.75%	7.75%	8.10%	8.37%	8.69%	9.25%	9.50%	9.50%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.22%	7.21%	7.08%	6.88%	6.95%	7.13%	7.58%	7.66%	8.02%	8.19%	8.10%	7.60%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	5.05%	4.98%	4.82%	4.26%	4.41%	4.45%	4.65%	5.04%	5.52%	5.71%	6.02%	6.12%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Lumber & Wood Products	106.1	106.9	108.1	109.7	111.0	111.3	109.4	109.5	110.1	108.2	104.4	103.9
% Ch	3.3%	2.9%	4.5%	6.1%	5.1%	1.0%	-6.6%	0.3%	2.3%	-6.9%	-13.3%	-2.0%
Office & Computer Equip.	190.7	202.7	245.9	273.0	306.6	344.3	379.1	412.6	452.3	496.1	537.8	578.1
% Ch	143.9%	27.6%	116.4%	52.0%	59.1%	59.0%	47.0%	40.4%	44.4%	44.7%	38.1%	33.5%
Electrical Machinery	140.2	147.3	157.2	165.3	169.1	181.3	194.0	202.8	221.7	249.0	269.0	288.2
% Ch	12.5%	22.0%	29.5%	22.4%	9.4%	32.2%	31.1%	19.4%	42.8%	58.9%	36.3%	31.8%
Electronic Components	180.2	198.2	226.0	251.3	260.4	293.3	326.0	361.3	423.8	518.1	584.8	638.2
% Ch	23.2%	46.1%	69.2%	52.9%	15.3%	60.8%	52.7%	50.8%	89.4%	123.4%	62.3%	41.9%
Food	103.9	103.7	102.7	104.6	105.4	104.8	103.5	104.5	104.9	105.6	105.6	106.0
% Ch	4.7%	-0.9%	-4.0%	7.8%	3.2%	-2.5%	-4.6%	3.9%	1.5%	2.5%	0.2%	1.6%
Paper	105.8	105.8	105.7	105.3	106.5	105.8	106.6	108.4	107.5	107.8	104.0	102.5
% Ch	-2.7%	0.0%	-0.4%	-1.6%	4.8%	-2.5%	3.1%	6.8%	-3.2%	0.9%	-13.4%	-5.5%
Agricultural Chemicals	106.1	107.7	110.6	109.0	109.2	110.3	108.3	109.2	105.5	102.6	100.3	94.0
% Ch	5.6%	6.1%	11.5%	-5.9%	0.7%	4.3%	-6.9%	3.1%	-12.9%	-10.2%	-8.7%	-23.0%
Metals & Minerals Mining	107.0	106.0	106.4	107.0	106.1	103.1	100.9	102.2	103.3	102.9	100.7	101.8
% Ch	6.4%	-3.4%	1.2%	2.3%	-3.4%	-10.8%	-8.1%	5.1%	4.6%	-1.5%	-8.3%	4.5%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

JANUARY 2001

MISCELLANEOUS

	2001				2002				2003			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO												
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	1,210.6	1,228.5	1,246.2	1,265.0	1,284.4	1,303.9	1,324.0	1,344.6	1,365.5	1,386.7	1,408.5	1,431.9
% Ch	8.1%	6.1%	5.9%	6.2%	6.3%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	6.8%
National (Billions)	253.6	257.5	261.3	265.3	269.5	273.7	278.0	282.5	287.0	291.6	296.3	301.4
% Ch	8.3%	6.2%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	7.1%
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Produ	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.7	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.0	112.5	113.1	113.7
% Ch	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%
Consumption Expendi	108.6	109.0	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.8
% Ch	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%
Durable Goods	90.9	90.7	90.5	90.3	90.1	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.6	89.5	89.5	89.5
% Ch	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%
Nondurable Goods	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.2
% Ch	-0.1%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%
Services	112.8	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.2	115.9	116.5	117.2	117.9	118.7	119.5	120.4
% Ch	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%
Cons. Price Index (198	175.0	175.8	176.5	177.2	177.9	178.7	179.4	180.2	181.1	182.0	183.0	184.1
% Ch	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	6.50%	6.50%	6.25%	6.00%	6.00%	5.91%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Prime	9.50%	9.50%	9.25%	9.00%	9.00%	8.91%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.34%	7.24%	7.05%	6.84%	6.73%	6.64%	6.55%	6.50%	6.48%	6.48%	6.49%	6.49%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	6.12%	6.06%	5.77%	5.52%	5.51%	5.44%	5.31%	5.31%	5.31%	5.31%	5.30%	5.30%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Lumber & Wood Prodt	103.5	103.3	103.0	102.5	102.0	101.7	102.6	103.6	104.7	106.1	107.3	108.3
% Ch	-1.5%	-0.5%	-1.1%	-2.1%	-1.9%	-1.1%	3.8%	3.7%	4.5%	5.3%	4.6%	3.8%
Office & Computer Eqi	602.5	627.8	651.8	670.1	688.0	708.5	737.3	769.0	801.2	834.8	868.0	900.0
% Ch	18.0%	17.9%	16.1%	11.8%	11.1%	12.4%	17.2%	18.4%	17.8%	17.9%	16.9%	15.6%
Electrical Machinery	300.4	309.4	317.3	322.9	328.6	334.6	343.0	352.6	363.4	375.0	386.3	396.7
% Ch	18.0%	12.4%	10.6%	7.3%	7.3%	7.6%	10.4%	11.7%	12.9%	13.3%	12.7%	11.2%
Electronic Componen	675.1	702.8	729.5	750.6	772.0	793.2	821.1	851.7	884.4	919.1	954.6	988.1
% Ch	25.2%	17.4%	16.1%	12.1%	11.9%	11.4%	14.9%	15.8%	16.3%	16.6%	16.4%	14.8%
Food	106.9	107.8	108.6	109.4	110.2	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.5	113.0	113.6	114.2
% Ch	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	2.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
Paper	104.7	106.6	108.5	110.2	111.9	113.4	114.8	116.1	117.3	118.4	119.4	120.2
% Ch	8.7%	7.4%	7.6%	6.3%	6.2%	5.5%	5.1%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.4%	2.8%
Agricultural Chemicals	98.2	102.1	106.0	108.3	110.3	111.6	113.3	114.6	116.0	117.0	118.0	119.0
% Ch	19.4%	16.5%	16.2%	9.1%	7.5%	4.9%	6.1%	4.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%
Metals & Minerals Mini	102.6	103.5	104.5	105.3	106.3	107.4	108.7	109.8	111.1	112.3	113.5	114.8
% Ch	3.2%	3.3%	4.1%	3.2%	3.9%	4.1%	4.7%	4.4%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2000

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THE DRI U.S. MACROECONOMIC MODEL

Standard and Poor's DRI Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model of the U.S. economy. Consisting of over 1,200 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios. The model incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools of thought to depict the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments.

The DRI model is divided into the following eight major sectors:

- I Private Domestic Spending**
- II Production and Income**
- III Taxes**
- IV International Transactions**
- V Financial**
- VI Inflation**
- VII Supply**
- VIII Expectations**

- I. **Private Domestic Spending.** Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, and government. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

DRI divides investment into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government and state and local government. Most of the federal expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. State and local sector receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

- II. **Production and Income.** The industrial production sector includes 74 standard industrial classifications. Production is a function of various cyclical and trend variables and a generated output term, i.e., the input-output (I-O) relationship between the producing industry and both intermediate industries and final demand. The cyclical and trend variables correct for changes in I-O coefficients that are implied by the changing relationship between buyers and sellers.

Pre-tax income categories include private and government wages, corporate profits, interest rate, and entrepreneurial returns. Each of these categories, except corporate profits, is determined by some combination of wages, prices, interest rates, debt levels, capacity utilization rate, and

unemployment rate. Corporate profits are calculated as the residual of total national income less the non-profit components of income mentioned above.

- III. **Taxes.** The model tracks personal, corporate, payroll, and excise taxes separately. Tax revenues are simultaneously forecast as the product of the rate and the associated pre-tax income components. The model automatically adjusts the effective average personal tax rate for variations in inflation and income per household, and the effective average corporate rate for credits earned on equipment, utility structures, and R&D. State taxes are fully endogenous, except for corporate profits and social insurance tax rates.
- IV. **International.** The international sector can either add or divert strength from the central flow of domestic income and spending. Imports' ability to capture varying shares of domestic demand depends on the prices of foreign output, the U.S. exchange rate, and competing domestic prices. Exports' portion of domestic spending depends on similar variables and the level of world gross domestic product. The exchange rate itself responds to international differences in inflation, interest rates, trade deficits, and capital flows between the U.S. and its competitors. Investment income flows are also explicitly modeled.
- V. **Financial.** The DRI model includes a highly detailed financial sector. Several short- and long-term interest rates are covered in this model, and they are the key output of this sector. The short-term rates depend upon the balance between the demand and supply of reserves in the banking system. The supply of reserves is the primary exogenous monetary policy lever within the model, reflecting the Federal Reserve's open market purchases or sales of Treasury securities. Longer-term interest rates are driven by shorter-term rates as well as factors affecting the slope of the yield curve. These factors include inflation expectations, government borrowing requirements, and corporate finance needs.
- VI. **Inflation.** Inflation is modeled as a controlled, interactive process involving wages, prices, and market conditions. The principal domestic cost influences are labor compensation, nonfarm productivity, and foreign input costs that later are driven by the exchange rate, the price of oil, and foreign wholesale price inflation. This set of cost influences drives each of the industry-specific producer price indexes, in combination with a demand pressure indicator and appropriately weighted composites of the other producer price indexes.
- VII. **Supply.** In this model, aggregate supply (or potential GNP), is estimated by a Cobb-Douglas production function that combines factor input growth and improvements to total factor productivity. Factor input equals a weighted average of labor, business fixed capital, and energy. Factor supplies are defined by estimates of the full employment labor force, the full employment capital stock net of pollution abatement equipment, the domestic production of petroleum and natural gas, and the stock of infrastructure. Total factor productivity depends upon the stock of research and development capital and trend technological change.
- VIII. **Expectations.** Expectations impact several expenditure categories in the model, but the principal nuance relates to the entire spectrum of interest rates. Shifts in price expectations or the expected government capital needs influences are captured directly in this model through price expectations and budget deficit terms. The former impacts all interest rates and the latter impacts intermediate- and long-term rates. On the expenditure side, inflationary expectations impact consumption via consumer sentiment, while growth expectations affect business investment.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations, which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{personal income} = & \text{wage and salary payments} + \text{other labor} \\ & \text{income} + \text{farm proprietors' income} + \text{nonfarm proprietors' income} \\ & + \text{property income} + \text{transfer payments} - \text{contributions} \\ & \text{for social insurance} + \text{residence adjustment.} \end{aligned}$$

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes, imputed rent income, corporate farm income, and government payments to farmers. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 18 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables. Domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period. The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from DRI's U.S. Macroeconomic Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions, and its output is useful in evaluating the results of the IEM's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL EQUATIONS

ID0AHEMF	$\text{ID0AHEMF} = 3.24057 + 7.41440 * \text{ID0NEWMFD} \backslash 1 / \text{ID0NEWMF} \backslash 1 * \text{JRWSSNF} + 9.15000 * \text{ID0NEWMFN} \backslash 1 / \text{ID0NEWMF} \backslash 1 * \text{JRWSSNF}$
ID0AVGW\$	$\text{ID0AVGW\$} = ((\text{ID0WBB\$} - \text{ID0WBBF\$} - \text{ID0WBBMIL\$}) / \text{ID0NEW}) * 1000$
ID0CRCROP	$\text{ID0CRCROP} = -1.42029 + 0.0109286 * \text{CRCROP} + 1.94137 * \text{WPI01}$
ID0CRLVSTK	$\text{ID0CRLVSTK} = -1.38468 + 0.0239885 * \text{CRCATCVS} + 1.84650 * \text{WPI01}$
ID0EXFP	$\text{ID0EXFP} = -1.64442 + 4.14018 * \text{WPI01}$
ID0GIA\$	$\text{ID0GIA\$} = 91.5861 + 933.652 * \text{VAIDGF@SL} * \text{ID0NPT/N}$
ID0HSPR	$\text{ID0HSPR} = \text{ID0HSPRS1@A} + \text{ID0HSPRS2A@A}$
ID0HSPRS1@A	$\text{ID0HSPRS1@A} = -11.0917 - 0.373455 * (\text{RMMTGENS} - \text{MOVAVG}(5 \text{ TO } 1, \text{RMMTGENS})) + 107.210 * (\text{MOVAVG}(4 \text{ TO } 1, \text{ID0NPT}) - \text{MOVAVG}(8 \text{ TO } 5, \text{ID0NPT})) + 0.0433355 * \text{ID0KHU} \backslash 1$
ID0HSPRS2A@A	$\text{ID0HSPRS2A@A} = 9.07161 + 47.3305 * (\text{MOVAVG}(4 \text{ TO } 1, \text{ID0NPT}) - \text{MOVAVG}(8 \text{ TO } 5, \text{ID0NPT})) - 0.318743 * \text{MOVAVG}(3 \text{ TO } 0, \text{RMMTGENS}) - .0313010 * \text{TIME}$
ID0IPMFDNEC	$\text{ID0IPMFDNEC} = 13.0 * \text{JQIND25} * 100 / 81.2 + 52.5 * \text{JQIND37} * 100 / 81.2 + 15.7 * \text{JQIND39} * 100 / 81.2$
ID0IP26&27	$\text{ID0IP26\&27} = 252.3 * \text{JQIND26} * 100 / 498.1 + 245.8 * \text{JQIND27} * 100 / 498.1$
ID0IP32&34	$\text{ID0IP32\&34} = 58.8 * \text{JQIND32} * 100 / 206.9 + 148.1 * \text{JQIND34} * 100 / 206.9$
ID0KHU	$\text{ID0KHU} = \text{ID0KHU1} + \text{ID0KHU2A}$
ID0KHU1	$\text{ID0KHU1} = ((1 - 0.003) ** .25) * \text{ID0KHU1} \backslash 1 + \text{ID0HSPRS1@A} / 4$
ID0KHU2A	$\text{ID0KHU2A} = ((1 - 0.003) ** .25) * \text{ID0KHU2A} \backslash 1 + \text{ID0HSPRS2A@A} / 4$
ID0NB	$\text{ID0NB} = 5.12748 + 35.6561 * \text{ID0NPT} - 0.145490 * \text{TIME}$
ID0ND	$\text{ID0ND} = 0.190359 + 5.46400 * \text{ID0NPT} + 0.0105285 * \text{TIME}$
ID0NEW	$\text{ID0NEW} = \text{ID0NEWMF} + \text{ID0NEWM}$
ID0NEWCC	$\text{ID0NEWCC} = -14.0726 + 0.0150095 * \text{ID0HSPRS1@A} \backslash 1 + 0.127366 * \text{ID0HSPRS1@A} \backslash 2 + 0.239722 * \text{ID0HSPRS1@A} \backslash 3 + 0.352079 * \text{ID0HSPRS1@A} \backslash 4 + 0.464435 * \text{ID0HSPRS1@A} \backslash 5 + 0.576792 * \text{ID0HSPRS1@A} \backslash 6 + 0.148673 * \text{TIME}$
ID0NEWFIR	$\text{ID0NEWFIR} = -2.57425 + 0.155868 * \text{MOVAVG}(1 \text{ TO } 0, \text{ID0HSPR}) + 25.7685 * \text{ID0NPT} - 4.46420 * \text{DUM861ON} - 3.29466 * \text{DUM981ON}$
ID0NEWGOOD	$\text{ID0NEWGOOD} = \text{ID0NEWMF} + \text{ID0NEWMG} + \text{ID0NEWCC}$

ID0NEWGV	$ID0NEWGV = ID0NEWGVF + ID0NEWGVSL$
ID0NEWGVF	$ID0NEWGVF = -2.08735 + 1030.81 * EGF * (ID0NPT/N) + 3.84212 * EGF * (GFO96C/GF96C) - 0.00510671 * TIME$
ID0NEWGVSL	$ID0NEWGVSL = ID0NEWGVSLED + ID0NEWGVSL@ED$
ID0NEWGVSLED	$ID0NEWGVSLED = -13.0813 + 70.1829 * (ID0NPT * ((N - N16A)/N)) + 0.569367 * MOVAVG(8 TO 4, ID0YPTXB) + 0.144973 * TIME$
ID0NEWGVSL@ED	$ID0NEWGVSL@ED = -15.9695 + 23.6316 * ID0NPT + 0.129766 * TIME$
ID0NEWMF	$ID0NEWMF = ID0NEWMFD + ID0NEWMFN$
ID0NEWMFD	$ID0NEWMFD = ID0NEW24 + ID0NEW32\&34 + ID0NEW35\&36 + ID0NEWMFDNEC$
ID0NEWMFDNEC	$ID0NEWMFDNEC = -4.21579 + 0.0852365 * ID0IPMFDNEC$
ID0NEWMFN	$ID0NEWMFN = ID0NEW20 + ID0NEW26\&27 + ID0NEW28 + ID0NEWMFNNEC$
ID0NEWMFNNEC	$ID0NEWMFNNEC = 0.734195 + 0.00250484 * (CNCS96C + CNOTH96C) - 0.135962 * DUM87ON$
ID0NEWMG	$ID0NEWMG = ID0NEWMG@10 + ID0NEW10$
ID0NEWMG@10	$ID0NEWMG@10 = 3.05865 + 0.861479 * MOVAVG(2 TO 0, JQIND287) + 0.0475416 * ID0HSPR + 0.0110588 * JQIND333@9 * TIME - 0.462502 * JQIND33/EMI - 0.905502 * JRWSSNF/WPI10 - 0.0194385 * TIME$
ID0NEWNGOOD	$ID0NEWNGOOD = ID0NEWNM - ID0NEWMG - ID0NEWCC$
ID0NEWNM	$ID0NEWNM = ID0NEWCC + ID0NEWFIR + ID0NEWGV + ID0NEWSV + ID0NEWTCU + ID0NEWWR + ID0NEWMG$
ID0NEWSV	$ID0NEWSV = -37.4361 + 6.09259 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, YPADJ@ID)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0, PCWC) + 0.0398198 * TIME$
ID0NEWTCU	$ID0NEWTCU = -11.1243 + 0.0910819 * ID0KHU \setminus 1$
ID0NEWWR	$ID0NEWWR = 1.19986 + 4.59334 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, YPADJ@ID)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0, PCWC) + 0.0656821 * TIME$
ID0NEW10	$ID0NEW10 = 3.08640 + 5.70492 * JQIND333@9 - 1.46193 * JQIND33/EMI - 5.39239 * JRWSSNF/WPI10$
ID0NEW20	$ID0NEW20 = ID0NEW20@203 + ID0NEW203$
ID0NEW20@203	$ID0NEW20@203 = -4.66521 + 11.3507 * JQIND20$
ID0NEW203	$ID0NEW203 = 5.01452 + 24.4183 * JQIND201@7A9 - 0.0939085 * JQIND201@7A9 * TIME$

ID0NEW24	$ID0NEW24 = 20.2241 + 7.64817 * MOVAVG(1 \text{ TO } 0, JQIND24) - 11.8614 * JRWSSNF/WPI08 - 0.414998 * DUM821ON - 0.0284383 * TIME$
ID0NEW26&27	$ID0NEW26\&27 = -1.27750 + 0.0849884 * MOVAVG(4 \text{ TO } 1, ID0IP26\&27)$
ID0NEW28	$ID0NEW28 = -0.330748 + 1.36675 * MOVAVG(2 \text{ TO } 1, JQIND287) + 0.927711 * DUM841ON - 1.93663 * DUM951ON + 0.0111393 * TIME$
ID0NEW32&34	$ID0NEW32\&34 = -1.48858 + 0.0287328 * MOVAVG(1 \text{ TO } 0, ID0IP32\&34) 1.96480 * JQIND34/E34 + 0.0575920 * ((ID0NEW20\1 + ID0NEW24\1 + ID0NEWMG\1 + ID0NEWCC\1 + ID0NEW26\&27\1))$
ID0NEW35	$ID0NEW35 = -5.57487 + 0.656313 * JQIND357 - 1.40512 * DUM861884 + 0.0742502 * TIME$
ID0NEW35&36	$ID0NEW35\&36 = ID0NEW35 + ID0NEW36$
ID0NEW36	$ID0NEW36 = -10.8751 + 1.53300 * JQIND367 - 0.888123 * DUM801884 + 0.0939276 * TIME$
ID0NMG	$ID0NMG = 4 * (ID0NPT - ID0NPT\1) - (ID0NB - ID0ND) / 1000$
ID0NPT	$ID0NPT = -0.0806345 + 1.01176 * ID0NPT\1 + 0.0718730 * (ID0NEW\1 / ID0NEW\5) / (EEA\1 / EEA\5)$
ID0WBB\$	$ID0WBB\$ = ID0WBBMF\$ + ID0WBBOTH\$ + ID0WBBCC\$ + ID0WBBF\$ + ID0WBBMIL\$$
ID0WBBCC\$	$ID0WBBCC\$ = (ID0WRWCC\$ * ID0NEWCC) / 1000000$
ID0WBBF\$	$ID0WBBF\$ = -0.463049 + 0.569152 * WPI02$
ID0WBBMF\$	$ID0WBBMF\$ = (ID0WRWMF\$ * ID0NEWMF) / 1000000$
ID0WBBMIL\$	$ID0WBBMIL\$ = 0.0236301 + 0.253052 * (ID0NPT/N) * GFMLWSS@FAC$
ID0WBBOTH\$	$ID0WBBOTH\$ = ID0WRWOTH\$ * (ID0NEW - ID0NEWCC - ID0NEWMF) / 1000000$
ID0WRWCC\$	$ID0WRWCC\$ = 8259.90 + 1572.77 * ID0AHEMF$
ID0WRWMF\$	$ID0WRWMF\$ = -14325.8 + 3781.42 * ID0AHEMF$
ID0WRWOTH\$	$ID0WRWOTH\$ = -6116.51 + 2311.96 * ID0AHEMF$
ID0YDIR\$	$ID0YDIR\$ = -0.0568909 + 1.03921 * ((YINTPER + DIV + YRENTADJ) * MOVAVG(4 \text{ TO } 1, ID0YP\$) / MOVAVG(4 \text{ TO } 1, YP))$
ID0YFC\$	$ID0YFC\$ = -0.121245 + 0.801752 * ID0YFC\$1 + 0.127172 * WPI01$
ID0YINV&R\$	$ID0YINV\&R\$ = -0.127828 + 0.715105 * ID0YINV\&R\$1 + 0.184253 * WPI01$
ID0YP	$ID0YP = ID0YP\$ / PCWC$

ID0YP\$	$ID0YP\$ = ID0WBB\$ + ID0YSUP\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YPRF\$ + ID0YTR\$ + ID0YRA\$ - ID0YSI\$$
ID0YPNF	$ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF\$ / PCWC$
ID0YPNF\$	$ID0YPNF\$ = ID0YP\$ - ID0YPRF\$ - ID0WBBF\$$
ID0YPNFPC	$ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF\$ / PCWC / ID0NPT$
ID0YPRF\$	$ID0YPRF\$ = 0.343556 + 264.639 * (((ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF\$ + ID0YINV\&R\$ - ID0YFC\$ - ID0EXFP) / 1000))$
ID0YPRNF\$	$ID0YPRNF\$ = 0.0115233 + 0.00456632 * YENTNFADJ$
ID0YPTXB	$ID0YPTXB = (ID0WBB\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + (ID0YPRF\$ - ID0YINV\&R\$ / 1000)) / PCWC$
ID0YRA\$	$ID0YRA\$ = -0.0662470 + 0.0267696 * ID0WBB\$$
ID0YSI\$	$ID0YSI\$ = 0.0190966 + 1.02421 * TWPER * ID0WBB\$ / WSD$
ID0YSUP\$	$ID0YSUP\$ = -0.112963 + 1.12055 * YOL * (ID0WBB\$ / WSD)$
ID0YTR\$	$ID0YTR\$ = 0.108244 + 0.783432 * ((VGF@PER + VGSL@PER) * (ID0NPT / N))$
ID0YTRF\$	$ID0YTRF\$ = 0.00890724 + 0.0132476 * TRF\$$
YPADJ@ID	$YPADJ@ID = ID0YPNF\$ + MOVAVG(3 \text{ TO } 0, ID0YPRF\$) + MOVAVG(3 \text{ TO } 0, ID0WBBF\$)$

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0AVGW\$	Average annual wage
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0GIA\$	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1@A	Adjusted housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A@A	Adjusted housing starts, multiple units
ID0IP26&27	Industrial production index, paper, printing, and publishing, 1992=1.0
ID0IP32&34	Industrial production index, stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals, 1992=1.0
ID0IPMFDNEC	Industrial production index, other durable manufacturing, 1992=1.0
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NEW	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
ID0NEW10	Employment in metal mining
ID0NEW20	Employment in food processing
ID0NEW20@203	Employment in food processing, except canned, cured, and frozen
ID0NEW203	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, and frozen
ID0NEW24	Employment in lumber and wood products
ID0NEW26&27	Employment in paper, printing, and publishing
ID0NEW28	Employment in chemicals and allied products
ID0NEW32&34	Employment in stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals
ID0NEW35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
ID0NEW36	Employment in electrical machinery
ID0NEWCC	Employment in construction
ID0NEWFIR	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
ID0NEWGOOD	Employment in goods-producing sectors
ID0NEWGV	Employment in government
ID0NEWGVF	Employment in federal government
ID0NEWGVSL	Employment in state and local government
ID0NEWGVSL@ED	Employment in state and local government, except education
ID0NEWGVSLLED	Employment in state and local government, education
ID0NEWMF	Employment in manufacturing
ID0NEWMFD	Employment in durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMG	Employment in mining
ID0NEWMG@10	Employment in mining, except metal mining

ID0NEWNGOOD	Employment in service-producing sectors
ID0NEWNM	Employment in nonmanufacturing
ID0NEWSV	Employment in services
ID0NEWTCU	Employment in communications, transportation, and public utilities
ID0NEWWR	Employment in trade
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population
ID0WBB\$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC\$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBMIL\$	Wage and salary disbursements, military
ID0WBBOTH\$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0WRWCC\$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF\$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH\$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR\$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC\$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV&R\$	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 1992 dollars
ID0YP\$	Total personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 1992 dollars
ID0YPNF\$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 1992 dollars
ID0YPRF\$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF\$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 1992 dollars
ID0YRA\$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI\$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP\$	Other labor income
ID0YTR\$	Transfer payments to persons
ID0YTRF\$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
YPADJ@ID	Adjusted total personal income

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CNCS96C	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 1996 dollars, chain weighted
CNFOOD96C	Personal consumption expenditures, food, 1996 dollars, chain weighted
CNOTH96C	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 1996 dollars, chain weighted
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, U.S. cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, U.S. crops
DIV	Dividends

DUM801884
DUM821ON
DUM841ON
DUM861ON
DUM861884
DUM871ON
DUM951ON
DUM981ON
TIME

These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or non-economic event such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant opening, or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.

E20	Employment in food processing
E24	Employment in lumber and wood products
E26	Employment in paper and paper products
E27	Employment in printing and publishing
E28	Employment in chemicals
E32	Employment in stone, clay, and glass
E34	Employment in fabricated metals
E35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
E36	Employment in electrical machinery
EEA	Total nonagricultural employment
EGF	Employment in federal government
EMD	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMI	Employment in mining
EMN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
GFMLWSS@FAC	Federal government consumption of general government employment
GF96C	Federal government purchases, 1996 dollars, chain weighted
GFO96C	Federal government purchases, non-defense, 1996 dollars, chain weighted
JQIND20	Industrial production index, food products, 1996=1.0
JQIND201@7A9	Industrial production index, food except beverages, 1996=1.0
JQIND24	Industrial production index, wood and lumber products, 1996=1.0
JQIND25	Industrial production index, furniture and fixtures, 1996=1.0
JQIND26	Industrial production index, paper and paper products, 1996=1.0
JQIND27	Industrial production index, printing and publishing, 1996=1.0
JQIND287	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 1996=1.0
JQIND32	Industrial production index, stone, clay, and glass products, 1996=1.0
JQIND33	Industrial production index, primary metals, 1996=1.0

JQIND333@9	Industrial production index, nonferrous metals, 1996=1.0
JQIND34	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 1996=1.0
JQIND357	Industrial production index, office and computing equipment, 1996=1.0
JQIND367	Industrial production index, electric components, 1996=1.0
JQIND37	Industrial production index, transportation equipment, 1996=1.0
JQIND39	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufactures, 1996=1.0
JRWSSNF	Index of compensation per hour, nonfarm business sector, 1992=1.0
N	Population, U.S.
N16A	Population, U.S., aged 16 and older
PCWC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 1996=1.0, chain weighted
RMMTGENS	Effective conventional mortgage rate, existing homes, combined lenders
TRF\$	Government payments to U.S. farms
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments
VGF@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons, U.S.
VGSL@PER	State and local transfer payments to persons, U.S.
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WPI10	Producer price index, metals and metal products, 1982=1.0
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YENTNFADJ	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income, U.S.
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment